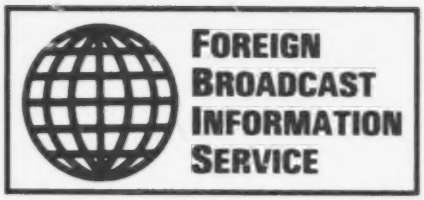

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-180
Friday
16 September 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-180 *16 September 1988*

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Pact Presidents, Parliament Leaders Convene

AU1509141288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A routine meeting of the presidents and chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states will start in the GDR capital on Wednesday [14 September]. The following officials will participate in the several days of deliberations as the heads of their parliamentary delegations:

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Istvan Stadinger, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; Roman Malinowski, marshal of the PPR Sejm; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Yuriy Nikolayevich Khristoradnov, chairman of the Union Soviet of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czech National Council of the Czech SR.

The parliamentarians will discuss the further close cooperation between the parliaments in shaping interparliamentary relations. The meeting will also be devoted to the exchange of experiences and information on the role of the people's representative bodies in the further development of socialist democracy.

Polish Sejm Speaker's Address

LD1509092188 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 14—Sejm (parliament) speaker Roman Malinowski today addressed the meeting of chairmen of parliaments of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty being held here. Excerpts:

Radical transformations are taking place in the whole socialist community, transformations which bear a fundamental impact on the directions of its further development. The general line of transformations aims at adjusting the political and economic structures to the changing social conditions, to putting the social Marxist principle of matching the base with the super-structure into effect.

The revolutionary transformations taking place in the USSR within the frame of the policy of perestroyka, glasnost and democracy stir us to act creatively.

We are experiencing a difficult period in Poland. The workers' protests which have occurred of late stem from the still not easy economic situation, of a threat to the everyday living standard. One cannot exclude mistakes committed by the authorities as expressed in unsufficient sensibility to the problems of working people, as well as various inspirations from the outside.

Last year in Warsaw we jointly adopted an appeal of parliaments and parliamentarians of CSCE states, calling for joint efforts and activities to build mutual confidence. We agreed that the conference of chairmen of parliaments would serve exactly this end. I express a hope that the October conference of chairmen of parliaments will be a further step towards abolishing former biases and divisions, in the direction of mutual rapprochement.

This idea has encountered a broad, positive response among its addressees and it will be possible to hold the conference between October 26-28, this year. I will soon have the honour of sending official invitations along with organizational materials to you and all chairmen of parliaments in Europe, the U.S. and Canada.

A joint mechanism improving and expanding the range of cooperation is becoming an extremely important issue. Bearing this in mind, I proposed during last year's meeting and next by correspondence, to set up an inter-parliamentary organization of socialist countries.

Setting up a joint organization of our parliaments would serve the cause of strengthening the role and influence of our states in the world and the optimization of the effectiveness of our peaceful efforts.

The joint organization of our parliaments would also create a good plane for cooperation and consultations with similar parliamentarian orgnaizations in Western Europe. This would be an important step in the direction of bringing the divided Europe closer to each other and arriving at all-European solutions.

I wish at the same time to strongly stress the voluntary and open character of the proposed organization—open to the parliaments of all states which would acknowledge the goals and principles contained in the draft declaration and statute which I have sent to all chairmen of our parliaments.

I propose that, following an exchange of opinions on this matter at our Berlin meeting, our representatives earmarked during the present debates set themselves immediately to prepare a final version of the declaration and statute of the council of our parliaments so that we could create a council of representatives of our parliaments as early as October in Warsaw. The Sejm expresses a readiness to organize a working meeting of representatives of our parliaments to elaborate and agree the texts of documents and next to invite—at the soonest possible date—all the chairmen of parliaments who declare a will to join the organization, to hold a gala meeting in Warsaw with a view to setting up a joint parliamentary group and adopting the texts of the declaration and statute.

Bloc Officials at Berlin Talks

LD1509180188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—The 1st day of the meeting of the presidents and chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states was characterized by a lively exchange of opinions and experience. [passage omitted]

GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann referred to international developments since the 1987 Warsaw meeting. Much has begun to move; decisive steps for containing the arms race and for disarmament have been taken. Great hopes are placed in the continuation of the disarmament negotiations in the nuclear, conventional, and chemical spheres.

It is thus not unrealistic, he said, to speak of a change for the better in international relations, without ignoring the fact that obstacles could only be removed through the joint struggle of the peoples. Despite the most complicated problems and the continued existence of deep contradictions between East and West, it is possible to progress from confrontation to cooperation, and to create a comprehensive international security system.

In this spirit, the GDR is continuing the political dialogue with all those interested in peace, Horst Sindermann said, quoting as proof of this the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones held in Berlin in June. Personalities from 113 countries, including a large number of influential parliamentarians, had made it clear that in the question of peace, people of various political convictions or religious views, and representatives of state and society could find a common language.

The People's Chamber president stressed that the GDR is guided by the principle of doing its utmost to make a concerete contribution on the line of contact between the two alliance systems for stability, predictability, and trust. Naturally, the responsibility of parliaments and all their deputies increased in this process.

Speaking on the problem of the long-due initiation of official relations between the People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag, Horst Sindermann expressed the certainty that the solution to this and other basic issues cannot be prevented. The heart of political dialogue consists in making a quite specific contribution to the continuation of the process of disarmament and detente through normal good-neighborly relations between the two sovereign German states. Relations could develop more rapidly if the FRG were prepared to show greater accommodation in the solution of open issues in relations between the two German states.

Starting from the basic interest of living together in the common home of Europe in peace and good-neighborliness, the People's Chamber intends to give priority to the further expansion of its international contacts with Western parliaments. There are new, interesting possibilities for cooperation, especially with regional parliamentary organizations such as the European Parliament, the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, the North Atlantic Assembly, and the Nordic Council. In this connection Horst Sindermann pointed to the recent establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EEC, and between the socialist states and the European Community.

It is time, Horst Sindermann said, for the parliaments of the socialist countries to further intensify their cooperation. A proposal by the Polish Sejm for the formation of a multilateral body in which parliaments actively cooperate on a voluntary basis serves this goal, Horst Sindermann said. It could also devote itself to the problems and initiatives of all-European cooperation in the interparliamentary framework. [passage omitted]

Yuriy Khristoradnov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, described the meeting of the presidents of the parliaments as an important forum for dialogue and for the exchange of opinions and experience between the parliaments of the socialist states. He underlined the need to coordinate the actions of the socialist people's representations at an international level, and to undertake further steps to deepen cooperation. The meeting is taking place at a time when a sense of reality and new political thinking is emerging in international relations. There is a great potential for peace available, and it is necessary to exhaust all possibilities.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that confrontation is beginning to give way to detente in international relations. Both the INF Treaty between the USSR and the United States and the most recent decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee had given new impulses to the improvement in the international climate. As before, the situation in the world is contradictory and complicated, as influential circles in the West continue to support the position of a policy of strength.

The dynamic development of socialism, which is accelerating under the conditions of restructuring in the Soviet Union, requires the incorporation of the working people in this process, the speaker stressed. Key importance is assigned to the further expansion and deepening of the legislative leadership and control functions of the soviets of the people's deputies. The USSR Congress of People's Deputies became the highest representative organ of state power in the USSR.

The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is elected by this congress, received new content. The role of permanent commissions is being accentuated, groups of representatives are being formed, and public hearings held in order to discuss problems which found public interest. The local soviets have received more rights and

powers, and their budgets for solving local problems are being increased. It is a matter of using comprehensively the democratic potential of socialism, Yuriy Khristoradnov said.

The USSR supports the proposal for a multilateral parliamentary commission of socialist countries. This commission would help improve coordination of foreign policy actions on a parliamentary level, strengthen the position of the socialist community in the United Nations, and opening an additional channel in the IPU for cooperation with interparliamentary organizations of capitalist countries.

Josef Kempny, member of the Federal Assembly Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council of the CSSR, dealt extensively with international developments in the past year. He stressed the extraordinary importance of the Soviet-U.S. agreement, as well as the negotiations in Geneva and Vienna, whose positive result would lead to an improvement in the international political climate and to a deepening of understanding among peoples.

The foreign policy of the CSSR is also contributing to the process of detente, the speaker said, and pointed to the proposal to create a zone of trust, of international cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. His country values the support of the socialist fraternal countries for this initiative, which has also found a positive echo in many nonsocialist countries.

The speaker expressed the conviction that contacts between the parliaments of the socialist countries and the European Parliament have made an important contribution to the process, encompassing all Europe, of the normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC. On behalf of the CSSR he agreed with proposals for the formation of a multilateral parliamentary commission of socialist countries.

Kempny Addresses Pact Meeting

LD1509204488 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Discussions between the chairmen and representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states have begun in Berlin. Our correspondent Slavomir Malickaj phones this report on today's proceedings.

[Malickaj] [passage omitted] Speeches were made by the leaders of the different delegations and, for our delegation, by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council. He began by praising certain positive features on the international scene, in particular in the field of disarmament. In this connection, he recalled the proposals made in July by the Warsaw Pact states for reducing equipment levels, as well as the Czechoslovak proposal on setting up a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations put forward by our highest party representative Milos Jakes.

Comrade Kempny then went on to talk about the tasks of the highest legislative bodies, stressing in this context that the coordination of their foreign policy activity has to be further enhanced. He also supports the idea of setting up a joint international parliamentary organization. In today's international situation, he continued, it appears useful to expand contacts with the parliaments of the nonsocialist countries too. At present, Czechoslovakia is intensifying its contacts with the European Parliament.

The head of our delegation wound up by talking about the process of restructuring the economic mechanism in our country, and about the topical tasks of the Federal Assembly.

GDR's Sindermann Reception Toast

LD1509181788 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the presidents and chairman of the parliaments of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact began today in Berlin. This evening, GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann hosted a reception in his office in Marx-Engels Square. You will now hear excerpts from his toast.

[Begin Sindermann recording] Dear comrades and friends. Today, with satisfaction, we established that we have again advanced a little since our last meeting in July in Warsaw. We are living in a politically very turbulent time. After years of the arms race and confrontation, an improvement manifested itself in the international arena. First, real measures for the elimination of the nuclear potentials of the Soviet Union and the United States were realized. The parliamentarians of our fraternal states also helped to shape this development with a constructive policy of dialogue and cooperation. Our stated aim is a world free of nuclear weapons, and a peaceful cosmos. Further steps toward a radical reduction in the military potentials are now required, without (?wasting) time. We are fully agreed as parliamentarians of our fraternal states, as we have stressed repeatedly today, that we will continue to contribute with all our might to the further improvement of the international climate, with the aim of making this improvement irrreversible.

During the exchange of information and opinion on the further development of the political system of socialism in our countries, useful and interesting experiences were depicted which correspond to the national situations and requirements. Today the task before the supreme people's representations of our countries is to find, in complete responsibility before the people, such solutions and ways which (?promote) the development of socialism, the well- being of the people.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to the fraternal cooperation and friendship between our parliaments and peoples. To peace in the world. Your health, dear comrades, friends and companions-in-arms. [end recording]

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1847 GMT notes:

"The reception was attended by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other GDR public figures."]

GDR's Stoph Meets Participants

LD1509184188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today praised the meeting of the presidents and chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states currently taking place in Berlin as an expression of the deepening cooperation among the fraternal countries. During a meeting with these politicians, he underlined the contribution of the parliaments of the socialist states for the realization of their joint peace program, as agreed at the July meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. This comprehensive program for disarmament and detente met with a big response in Europe and elsewhere because its realism and constructive nature were obvious.

There must be no pause in the disarmament process, Willi Stoph said. The envisaged halving of the number of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and United States, under adherence to the ABM Treaty, assumes a key role in the further reduction of nuclear weapons potentials. It must be possible, by means of further confidence- and security-building measures, to visibly reduce military confrontation on our continent.

The core of the GDR's economic strategy remains the unity of economic and social policy with the main task of raising the appeal of socialism and continually improving the life of the people through the full use of the advantages and driving forces of socialism, Willi Stoph said. The solution of the housing question as a social question by 1990 is the central aim. Socialism in the GDR is marked by lively democratic life, and the direct and active participation of millions of working people in the management and planning of the state and society.

On behalf of the guests, Yuriy Khristoradnov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressed thanks for making the meeting possible and for the good conditions provided for the productive exchange of views. He praised the successful cooperation between the parliaments of the socialist countries. Yuriy Khristoradnov underlined their concurring views on the need to coordinate the activities of the socialist parliaments at an international level, to undertake further steps for disarmament and peace preservation, as well as to deepen cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Briefs

CEMA Pollution Seminar

Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—On Thursday the air pollution seminar of the CMEA countries ended in Szolnok. The participating countries—Poland, GDR, Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union—agreed that they continue the close cooperation in the implementation of the comprehensive environmental protection programme. They paid particular attention to the prevention of health hazardous air pollution and they are to discuss practical experience and methods. [Text] [*LD1609030488 Budapest MTI in English 1952 GMT 15 Sep 88*]

Atanasov Arrives in Vienna, Begins Talks
AU1609140988 Sofia BTA in English 2017 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Vienna, September 15 (BTA special correspondent)—Mr. Georgi Atanasov, prime minister of Bulgaria, arrived in Vienna today at the invitation of Mr. Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of Austria. Mr. Atanasov is accompanied by Mr. Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Khristo Bonin, president of the Association of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources, Mr. Konstantin Glavanakov, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and by other official representatives. The Bulgarian Government leader's visit to Austria proves the traditional good relations between the two countries, their common efforts to strengthen confidence, to advance and deepen their mutually advantageous cooperation. The present visit acquires a particular importance in the light of the changes for the better brought about in international relations and no doubt it will contribute for affirming the climate of confidence and cooperation in Europe. At the Vienna Airport Schwechat Mr. Georgi Atanasov and his wife were met by Mr. Franz Vranitzky and his wife and by other official personalities. Later on Mr. Georgi Atanasov paid a visit to Mr. Franz Vranitzky and had a friendly discussion with him.

Today the two government leaders started their official talks, which are conducted in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. The two parties noted with satisfaction the active, fruitful and positive development of the bilateral relations. They expressed a shared wish for further promotion of the ties between the two countries, the preconditions for which are the improved international situation and the two countries' aspiration for peace and understanding. The advancement of cultural relations and the possibilities for their further expansion were also underlined. Special attention was paid to the economic cooperation. The parties pointed out that in the last five or six years the dynamism of economic collaboration has been sped up and that most advanced forms of trade and industrial cooperation are being increasingly made use of it was emphasized that summit meetings and talks, as well as the signature of various agreements and contracts of economic cooperation have created the conditions for a lasting economic, industrial, technological and scientific cooperation to the mutual benefit of the two countries. [sentence as received]

The successful collaboration in important fields of economy, such as metallurgy, the chemical and the cellulose-paper industries, the bus and farming machinery building , was also emphasized. Now large projects for cooperation in the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the heavy machine-building, medicine and in some other fields are being worked out.

Other topics the discussion touched on are the possibilities of solving certain problems of the commodity exchange and matters connected with encouraging long-term business and economic relations between firms and organizations of the two countries on the basis of mutual completion and joint participation in third-countries projects.

During the talks it was noted that Bulgaria and Austria share common or similar positions on the most important problems of the world—on disarmament, on safeguarding security and strengthening confidence, on the elimination of all seats of war. The general conclusion was that peace can be kept and turned into a permanent one only with the common efforts of the whole mankind, and that all countries can and must make their contribution to the achievement of this goal, no matter whether they are small or big, or whether they have or have not nuclear weapons.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov extended an invitation to Mr. Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor, to visit Bulgaria. His invitation was accepted.

Exchanges Toasts With Vranitzky
AU1609141688 Sofia BTA in English 0708 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Vienna, September 16 (BTA special correspondent)—Last night Mr. Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of Austria, gave an official dinner in honour of Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, at which the government leaders exchanged toasts. [passage omitted]

Answering, Mr. Georgi Atanasov pointed out the considerable strengthening and broadening of the bilateral political and economic and cultural relations in interest of the two peoples, of special importance to this end have been the top level personal contacts. He expressed his conviction that the present visit will be a useful continuation of the political dialogue between the two governments, will contribute to the further activation and enrichment of the relations between Bulgaria and Austria.

Bulgaria' premier assessed highly the policy of active neutrality led by Austria, its contribution to the preservation of peace and the development of cooperation in Europe and the world, its constructive activity in the U.N. and at different international forums.

Bulgaria stands for activation of the economic relations with Austria, said further on Mr. Georgi Atanasov, and pointed out that it is necessary to utilize not only the existing forms of economic cooperation but also to search for new, more efficient ways of economic communication. There are a number of unused possibilities for joint realization of long term projects for wide industrial cooperation, as well as for cooperation in third countries, said he.

Dwelling on the present day international situation Mr. Georgi Atanasov assessed the Soviet-American INF Treaty as a historical victory of sound reason and as the first real step toward the establishing of a world without nuclear weapons and violence. Of enormous importance are the other directions of the disarmament process: banning of nuclear tests and the complete elimination and destruction of chemical weapons.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government emphasised that nowadays on the foreground comes out the question for decreasing of conventional weapons. In this connection he recalled the concrete proposals set forth by the Warsaw Treaty member-states whose realization would bring to considerable lessening of military opposition in Europe. Speaking of the opportunities which have emerged recently for resolution of regional conflicts Mr. Georgi Atanasov pointed out the active role of the U.N. as a unique centre, created by history, for securing international peace.

Bulgaria's premier pointed out that nowadays the world needs serious consideration and discussion on humanitarian contacts. Led by the principles of the new political thinking in international affairs, said further on Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Bulgaria consistently implements a course of goodneighbour relations, security and cooperation in her relations with all countries. He emphasised this country's active contribution to the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the broadening of the cooperation in this region of Europe.

Nowadays, more than ever, we need the active interaction of all states for prevention of the nuclear catastrophe, for achievement of acceptable balance and harmony in the present-day interrelated world, said Mr. Georgi Atanasov. He expressed hope for adoption of a balanced document, as soon as possible, at the Vienna meeting.

USSR's Zaykov Sees Monuments, Computer Trust

AU1509200788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, who is paying a working visit to our country, was shown remarkable sights and monuments commemorating our people's heroic history.

Comrade Lev Zaykov and those accompanying him inspected the memorial on the legendary Buzludzha mountain peak, where the first founding congress of the BCP took place.

On the Shipka mountain he laid a wreath at the monument dedicated to our country's liberation and paid tribute to the Russian veterans and Bulgarian freedom fighters who participated in the epic struggles at the Shipka pass.

Later in the day, Comrade Lev Zaykov visited Gabrovo. With the officials accompanying him he inspected the EMKO Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trust for the production of technological equipment for microelectronics. At a meeting with the management of the Mekhatronika technological combine he discussed new opportunities for intensifying production-related economic relations between the two countries.

Comrade Lev Zaykov also paid a visit to the Etera architectural-historic complex.

Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Continues Visit

PAP Reports on Lukanov Talks

LD1509163388 Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 15 Sep 88

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik]

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 15—Chairman of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation, Polish Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Andrey Lukanov held a working meeting here.

Trade contacts between the two countries have been steadily growing. Last year the value of mutual deliveries exceeded one billion roubles for the first time. It is assessed that there are also real chances this year to reach similar or even higher figures.

The ministers found it necessary to work out a plan of implementation of the concept of cooperation in economy, science and technology between Poland and Bulgaria by 2005 in the near future.

The ministers signed an agreement on basic principles of setting up and operating joint economic enterprises and economic organizations. One of such organizations, the "Vitroflora" production and trading company, is in the stage of organization.

Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda was received by Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Georgi Atanasov. During the meeting, the two discussed Polish-Bulgarian relations, focusing on problems of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU1509150288 Sofia BTA in English 1329 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] September 15 (BTA)—Bulgaria and Poland will develop further the direct contacts between the two countries' economic enterprises. The basic juridical, finance and legal issues regulating the establishment and activities of the joint enterprises and economic associations lie in the intergovernmental agreement, signed today. The document was signed by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, minister of the foreign economic relations in this country and Mr. Wladislaw Gwiazda, the Polish minister of foreign economic cooperation, chairmen of the respective sections of the Bulgaro-Polish Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

A protocol was signed on the working meeting of the chairmen of the bilateral Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. Issues, connected with the preparation of a concept for the development of bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation by the year 2005 were considered. A good assessment was given to the fulfillment of the mutual deliveries of goods, planned in this year's goods exchange protocol. It was stressed that due to the initiative of a number of economic enterprises the amount of goods agreed upon far beyond the expectations. [sentence as received]

Yotov, Others Meet With Cambodian Officials

AU1309200788 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA)—From September 11 to September 13 Mr. Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP), chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD), was on a business visit here as a special envoy of Mr. Heng Samrin, secretary general of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Council of Kampuchea.

The guest was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and with Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

The parties expressed their satisfaction with the present state and the prospects for further promotion of the Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations.

Some important international problems were also discussed. The two parties affirmed their readiness to actively work for the strengthening of peace and security in the world and for the elimination of the nuclear war threat.

During the discussions special attention was paid to the situation around Kampuchea. Mr. Chea Sim informed the Bulgarian side about the efforts made by the KPRP and the Government of Kampuchea to put into practice the announced policy of national reconciliation and settlement of the existing serious problems. He underlined the importance attached to the results from the informal meeting in Indonesia, which would help to advance the positive processes aimed at a solution of the question of Kampuchea.

The Bulgarian side pointed out that Bulgaria fully supports the constructive program of the Government of Kampuchea for political settlement of the question of Kampuchea and the joint initiative of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good neighbourly cooperation.

Ministry of Internal Affairs Day Celebrated

AU1509200888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] A festive meeting took place at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall tonight to mark the 44th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the BCP Central Committee Department for National and Social Security; and other officials.

Colonel General Minko Minkov, deputy minister of internal affairs, delivered a speech.

Dwelling on the revolutionary changes taking place in our country, the speaker pointed out that the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, like all other citizens, are now facing qualitatively new requirements. Their main political and professional duty today is to assist restructuring in all spheres of life in order to consolidate self-management, as well as to promote wide democratization and glasnost in our society.

Col Gen Minko Minkov pointed out that the main tasks of the Ministry of Interior organs today are the priority given to crime prevention work, as well as the promotion of organizational and coordinating functions, and the work with social and labor collectives within the municipalities.

Jakes Addresses Scientific Society on Reforms

AU1309173888 Prage RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 10 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade M. Jakes," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Seventh Congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society in Prague on 9 September]

[Text] The party highly appraises your organization, which directs its members—engineers, technicians, scientists, leading workers and farmers, improvers, inventors, and innovators—toward asserting scientific and technical progress in the interest of implementing the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development, and it continues to count on your active participation in this process. In this connection, I would like to convey thanks to you for your active support of party policy.

We appreciate the fact that the scientific and technical society as an organization of the CSSR National Front has further increased its membership in the preceding period and that it has expanded its influence on the scientific and technical intelligentsia and other working people. This establishes good prerequisites for their interests to be asserted in accordance with the requirements of society and for the fulfillment of the tasks presently confronting your organization. This also follows from the report delivered by Comrade Benda and from the frank and constructive course of the congress so far.

We positively evaluate the activity of your organization in disseminating scientific and technical advances, the active participation of your members in practically applying the results of science and technology, and their share in organizing comprehensive rationalization brigades, building rationalization workshops, spreading the best experiences, introducing computer-aided design systems, and in the inventors' and improvers' movement. Of great importance is the work of the scientific and technical society with young people, which needs to be further developed and intensified.

We deem it right that you approach the results of your work self-critically and exactingly and that you praise what has been good while at the same time see the problems and failings as well as the requirements of the present. This is of particular importance now as we are carrying out profound revolutionary changes by way of economic and social restructuring on the basis of deepening socialist democracy. Its program, which proceeds from our needs and from experiences yielded by restructuring in the USSR and other socialist countries, was adopted by the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. New impulses, which we greatly appreciate, have been brought by the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, by its course, and by the conclusions it adopted. The conference further developed the process of restructuring and democratization, on which we have also embarked, and this is why we shall apply a number of the Soviet comrades' findings in speeding up the process of social transformations in our conditions. In this connection I would like to stress that the course of revolutionary transformations embarked upon by the CPSU has our full support.

A number of weighty decisions have been adopted in the past period. In accordance with the comprehensive program for restructuring the economic mechanism and following a public debate, the Federal Assembly passed laws on state enterprises and on cooperatives. A law on foreign economic contacts, an amendment to the Economic Code, and a law on state arbitration have been adopted. The basic political and legislative prerequisites for restructuring have thereby been created; they give the work collectives wide-ranging powers, but at the same time they also increase their responsibility for the economic development of enterprises and for improving the meeting of society's needs.

In order to streamline the center's managerial work in the new conditions and to cut down on paperwork, we have restructured central agencies. The restructuring of the production-technical, scientific-research, and circulation bases is in progress; its aim is to create state enterprises that would operate in the conditions of economic accountability, self-financing, and socialist self-management. Work on restructuring wholesale and procurement prices, on the draft law on national economic planning, and on the amendment to the Labor Code is in its final stages.

Measures have been adopted to activate and enhance the role of the National Front and its organizations and agencies in formulating, implementing, and controlling policy. Their primary aim is to democratize the internal life of the National Front, increase the degree of autonomy in the activity of its member organizations, enhance the role of the basic elements, and thereby establish conditions for the active participation of each member in their work. This also fully applies to the scientific and technical society.

The powers and the responsibility of national committees, particularly at the basic level, to develop the territories under their jurisdiction are expanding. We proceed from the premise that they stand the closest to the people, deal with questions concerning citizens' everyday life, and considerably influence the degree of their satisfaction. In order to deepen the self-management nature of national committees, additional essential conditions must be established, aside from legislative prerequisites. This requires giving a boost to their incomes, so that self-management is based on economic foundations.

We consistently see to the application of the policy of openness and public access to information. We reckon that further weighty decisions concerning the life of society will be submitted to the public for assessment.

This concerns, for example, the improvement of education and the school system, the adjustment of the electoral system, and the preparation of a new CSSR Constitution.

The basic framework and contents of social restructuring and of the democratization of our society's life have been set out. Although the complete solution to some questions still lies ahead, for these questions need to be thoroughly discussed and finalized on the basis of the test of practice, we do know the basic paths. We have entered the stage of the practical implementation of the adopted strategic decisions and must figure that the process of changes will more and more directly affect the lives of all of us.

What do our findings reveal? First and foremost, that the party's decision to take steps, as the Soviet comrades similarly have, toward a fundamental restructuring of the national economy and the entire life of society was correct and that it has the support of the majority of our people.

The interest of working people and citizens in politics and public affairs has been awakened. We must support this interest and expand it further and see to it that the process of democratization evolves in unity between rights and duties. Special attention must be devoted to enforcing in society's awareness respect for honest, good, and dedicated work.

In tackling the issues concerning the further development of our society, we build on the not insignificant results that we have achieved in socialist construction, despite all the problems, mistakes, and shortcomings. We have built a strong production and technological base and have attained a respectable standard of living. We possess a well-developed system of social security and the cultural and political maturity of our people, too, is high. This, however, does not mean that everything can remain in its accustomed grooves and that nothing needs to be changed. On the contrary, development in the world has not, after all, come to a standstill. Marking time would spell stagnation and lagging behind and it would weaken the position of socialism in the competition between the two socioeconomic formations with all the ensuing economic, social, and political consequences. This is all the more reason why we must do our utmost for the success of restructuring. Even though restructuring is a law-governed and irreversible process, we cannot rely on it to take place automatically. The implementation of such significant changes in the life of society which we have set for ourselves will not be possible without the active participation of the people.

That is why it is necessary that people correctly grasp the purpose of restructuring, identify with its objectives, and take the initiative in its implementation. This will require formidable efforts and it will be necessary to undergo even certain risks and to overcome obstacles. We must reckon with this and be prepared for it. We must part ways with mediocrity, buck-passing [alibismus], and caginess. We must wage a more vigorous struggle against wage egalitarianism, against manifestations of false solidarity, and against efforts to avoid conflicts with poor and slapdash workers, for which outstanding workers largely foot the bill. All this needs to be changed and a practice must be asserted whereby every enterprise, cooperative, labor collective, and also individual is evaluated and rewarded according to their real contribution to society. Therein lies the actual meaning of the economic reform and the foundation of social justice.

Restructuring will stir up stagnant waters and bring excitement and creative unrest into our lives. The key thing is not to retreat in the face of difficulties, and to wage a merciless struggle against inertia in thinking and conduct, against dogmatism, routine, and red tape, against an arrogant attitude toward people, and, likewise, against corruption, theft, and all sorts of violations of socialist ethics and laws. These phenomena do not exist in society by themselves; each of them has its own specific carriers.

One of the greatest barriers is bureaucratism, which suppresses people's initiative and has always acted as a brake on social development. This is not just a question of excessive paperwork and all kinds of certificates, documentary evidence, and reports; what is at stake here is attitudes toward people and their needs, attitudes toward socialism and progress in general.

It is cadres who are the prerequisite of the success of restructuring in all sectors—their political maturity, professional competence, and ability to lead a collective. It is such people that we have to propose for leading posts in state and economic bodies and social organizations and field as candidates in elections for factory directors and labor collectives' councils. We are intent on ensuring that people without party affiliation and members of other political parties work in leading posts to a greater extent and that, alongside proven older officials, young people and also women be given a far greater opportunity. In selecting cadres, it is competence and professional, political, and moral qualities that must be the determining factors. It is necessary to make broad use of the election of executive staff from several candidates, of the system of competitive bidding for jobs, and the like. The broadest possible use must be made of the public discussion of nominations for leading posts. Support must be given to those who are in the forefront and who are not afraid of responsibility.

We have entered the second half of the period of implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We have achieved some positive results, but we have not succeeded in accomplishing everything that we have resolved to accomplish. This holds true, in particular, for the economy—that is, for the sphere of social

activity which creates the material prerequisites for the further development of socialism and for the enhancement of people's living standards.

We are not succeeding in securing the planned generation of resources. Over 2 years [1986 and 1987], the shortfall in national income reached almost Kcs17 billion, and this year, following the adjustment of the plan, one can expect that national income growth will decline by an additional Kcs19 billion, compared with the target of the 5-year plan.

The causes lie, above all, in the unsatisfactory level of management, which finds its expression in the inadequate use of research and development as the chief instrument of intensification and greater economic efficiency, and in the low value that is added to production inputs. The pace of product and technology innovation continues to be slow, and we are marking time in tackling the problems of product quality. The fulfillment of plan targets in reducing the material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of production is insufficient, contradictions in supplier-user relations are growing deeper, and unproductive inventories are accumulating. We cannot be satisfied with the situation on the domestic market either. We also have problems in attaining the planned efficiency of our foreign trade. We are slow in meeting the targets concerning the modernization of the material and technical base and the implementation of needed structural changes. The familiar shortcomings in capital construction linger on. In all these areas, members of the scientific and technical society can make a considerable contribution to solving the existing problems.

Developments in the social sphere, too, need to be assessed soberly. Although private and public consumption are growing in harmony with the plan, we cannot fail to see that, to a considerable extent, this is happening by drawing on reserves that the plan envisioned for other purposes. We still pay wages that are not fully backed by growth in the social productivity of labor. It is obvious that we cannot continue along this path any longer.

All these circumstances were taken into account in drawing up the draft state plan for 1989 and the orientation of the 1990 plan. The set tasks are demanding. They require that central agencies, ministries, and the enterprise sphere approach their itemization and fulfillment with the utmost responsibility and energy and that they create a good starting position through the best possible fulfillment of this year's economic tasks. Here, too, developments are not taking the desired course. At the same time it is necessary to reemphasize that we cannot be interested in production for the sake of production, but rather in consistently asserting the social orientation of economic development.

Along with applying elements of the economic reform, it is necessary, above all, to improve the quality of direct managerial work and to increase the responsibility and to overcome the buck-passing of ranking personnel at all levels. A high degree of discipline, order, and organization must be enforced at all workplaces. A major contribution to this can be made by the utilization of effective forms of the working people's initiative, especially the Prague Appeal and the Initiative of the Central Trade Union Council.

As practice demonstrates, the success not only of economic development, but of all social development, directly depends on the application of the latest results of science and technology. It is precisely here that lies our weakness and one of the main causes of the slow growth of national economic efficiency.

We have repeatedly dealt with these problems. The fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March 1987 outlined the main solutions, tying them already to the restructuring of the economic mechanism. The gist of our endeavor is to make product and technology innovation a natural, integral part of task fulfillment and to make enterprises put to better use the results of research, international cooperation, licenses, inventions, and improvement proposals—that is, all sources of scientific and technical development that lead to performance and efficiency growth. The work of the scientific-research base itself, too, must be made more effective and, everywhere, prerequisites must be established for applying the principles of economic accountability.

In our conditions we cannot develop a state-of-the-art scientific-research and production-technical base in all fields. This is why the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration and of scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA is of such significance for us, why we must participate in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and expand specialization and cooperation in manufacturing, especially by establishing direct links and setting up joint enterprises. We are, however, at the very beginning of this process. The 44th session of CEMA in Prague, which worked out additional targets involving the collective socialist division of labor, the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and of CEMA activity, and the gradual establishment of a common socialist market, marked an important step in this direction. We attach considerable significance also to the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

Your organization can provide very significant assistance in raising the effectiveness of scientific and technical development. After all, the nearly three-quarters of a million of your members operate in virtually all areas of society's life. They are substantially represented precisely in the scientific, research, and development base, in the preproduction stages where the main decisions are made on the technical standards of products, on their quality and price, and hence also on the good name of

the enterprise at home and abroad. Members of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society [CSVTS] cannot be indifferent to the reputation of their respective factory's trademark.

I would like to reiterate that we value the work of the scientific and technical intelligentsia whose, along with other working people, overwhelming majority actively contributes to the fulfillment of the tasks of socioeconomic development and holds an important, and I would say key, place in utilizing the results of the scientific-technical revolution for the benefit of the further development of socialism.

New conditions for your activity have been created by the law on state enterprises. Its implementation will raise the interest of economic managers and the labor collectives' councils in exploiting the findings of science and technology and, by the same token, in the active work of CSVTS branches. I am convinced that you will make full use of these opportunities.

The overall situation in the world is of great significance for the further development of our socialist society and its economic and social potentials. Positive changes have been occurring in this regard thanks to the new political thinking championed by the Soviet Union and supported by other socialist countries. The results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the summit level, particularly the treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, create favorable prerequisites for reducing the threat of a nuclear conflict, curbing the arms race, and making a gradual transition toward disarmament, strengthening peace, security, and trust, and developing cooperation among states. These contribute to the solution of problems concerning the very existence of mankind and also to the search for political solutions to protracted regional hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world.

These problems were dealt with also by the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in the Polish People's Republic. It formulated priority tasks in the sphere of disarmament, to which belong, above all, the conclusion of a treaty on a 50-percent cut in USSR and U.S. offensive strategic weapons and a reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, an issue to which the Warsaw Pact member states devoted a special declaration. The socialist countries' comprehensive approach to the questions of international disarmament and security was expressed in the document adopted on the consequences of arms on the environment, which is an appeal for wide-ranging international cooperation in the sphere of ecology.

Despite the generally positive assessment of current developments in the world, we do not ignore the existence of forces that would like to establish an atmosphere of distrust and confrontation again and to take advantage of the current process of democratization in socialist countries to weaken socialism. We continue to regard close cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states as a guarantee of conditions for our further socialist development. In the course of history we have convinced ourselves many times of the correctness of this orientation. It is an expression of our nations' historical experience; it is also a lesson that we drew from the betrayal of Czechoslovakia by the Western powers in Munich, the 50th anniversary of which we recall these days.

In conclusion, I would like once more to voice appreciation for the work of the CSVTS in implementing the tasks of the economic and social development of our country. We expect your organization to be an even more active bearer of all that is new and progressive, a pioneer of scientific-technical development and of innovative methods and forms of work.

Government Convenes 8 Sep, Discusses Economy

AU1209154988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Convened; It Dealt With the Analytical Report on National Economic Development and State Plan Fulfillment in the 1st Half-Year 1988; Discussed Measures Adopted by the Czechoslovak State Bank To Provide for the Accomplishment of Tasks Set by the CSSR's 1988 Currency Plan; and Appraised Ways of Influencing Stock Development in the National Economy"]

[Text] Prague—At its plenary session on Thursday [8 September], the CSSR Government dealt with the analytical report on the development of the national economy and on the fulfillment of the state plan in the 1st half of 1988, submitted by the chairmen of the Federal Bureau of Statistics and the State Planning Commission, by the CSSR minister of finance, and by the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank. In this context, the government also discussed the measures adopted by the Czechoslovak State Bank to provide for the accomplishment of tasks set by the CSSR's currency plan for this year; appraised ways of influencing the development of stocks in the national economy; was briefed on measures taken by individual government members to fulfill the state plan for this year; and stated its views on these measures.

In the 1st half of 1988, the development of our economy registered a change in certain adverse trends that had manifested themselves during the 1st years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The increment in adjusted value added was 3.3 points higher than planned, and the harvest of cereals and the production of meat and milk were also higher than planned. Because of the growing adjusted value added (in addition to the favorable development of the turnover tax), we can expect the national income to increase more rapidly than planned. Although the wage increases in economic organizations were also higher, the

percentage of labor costs and other personal expenditures in the adjusted value added in economic organizations as a whole has remained stable.

So far, the development of quality indicators in the 1st half of the year has not substantially deviated from the planned annual tasks.

The unchanging number of people working in industry is a particularly positive phenomenon, which has led to a substantial growth in their labor productivity (compared with the plan). The share of the costs of materials in the industrial output has dropped below the planned level, and the standard consumption of electric power in industry has decreased as planned.

The production branch structure shows a positive increase in production in light industry. Electric power generation by thermal power plants has decreased, while overall consumption of electric power has increased slightly and electricity generation by nuclear power plants has further increased.

On the other hand, production in our engineering industry has increased less than planned, and less than the production of other branches. There is the danger that the planned number of apartments will not be completed. The development of stocks (which have grown further during the 1st half of the year) continues to be unfavorable.

All this is due to suppliers' inability to satisfy consumers' needs in terms of deadlines and the range of products, and it is undoubtedly also due to the low standards of production management and production groundwork. More than 28 percent of the overall stock increases since the start of the Eighth 5-Year Plan are connected with selected integration projects. The stock increases are also reflected in the growing insolvency of enterprises (Kcs4 billion higher than last year), testifying to the ineffective use of financial means.

Moreover, the higher creation of resources was reflected in increasingly dynamic investments in construction and machinery. A positive feature is that the outstanding balance of budgeted costs for the projects under construction has declined; in the course of the year we can expect the number of uncompleted construction projects to be reduced as planned. Government measures which strictly regulate the start of new projects are also contributing to this. Foreign trade with the socialist countries shows an unplanned surplus (due to far higher exports to these countries than planned and, in some instances, to the failure to carry out import tasks). As for the nonsocialist countries, trade turnover with the developing countries has slowed down, and trade turnover with the developed countries has grown. Despite this, there is a danger that exports of engineering products to these latter countries will not be fulfilled.

Due to wage increases over and above the plan, to loans granted to young married couples, to wage policy measures, and to higher wage increases linked with the higher increments of adjusted value added, the citizens' incomes have increased by Kcs5.3 billion over and above the plan. The essential thing is that the income increases roughly corresponded to increases in retail trade turnover; thus, the citizens were able to spend their incomes thanks to a greater supply of domestic products and of products imported for the domestic market (despite its well-known shortcomings). Of the total of Kcs4 billion set aside for increased imports of consumer goods this year, Kcs2.3 billion have already been released, and the goods imported using this money should appear on the market by the end of November. This year domestic products worth a further Kcs0.5 billion will be delivered on the basis of imported raw and other materials; and a further Kcs2.8 billion in commodities (over and above the plan) will be delivered from our domestic production this year.

Although the report submitted states that, in implementing the elements of the new management mechanism, no striking effects have so far been noticed in the organizations involved in the economic experiment, the government pointed out that these enterprises in particular are achieving better results in terms of dynamic profit and lower costs for their performance and their exports to nonsocialist countries. One must also bear in mind that the enterprises involved in the experiment are operating according to the far more exacting original tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

After extensively discussing the report, the CSSR Government came to the conclusion that one cannot succumb to complacency, despite certain positive tendencies in the development of the economy. The results achieved must be critically assessed, not only in relation to the tasks of the present plan, but also in relation to the envisaged exacting conclusion of the present and following 5-year periods. In concluding the discussion, the government stated that the fulfillment of this year's plan shows several politically and economically sensitive key issues on which we must focus our attention: first, the issue of supplies to the domestic market—here we must not allow the individual ministerial branches (particularly metallurgy, engineering, and electrical engineering) to fail to fulfill the planned deliveries of consumer goods. The issue of material technical supplies (for which the submitted material has not provided an adequate answer) is also complicated. Naturally, all this must not lead us to the conclusion that the only solution lies in reverting to central balancing, because (within the framework of the reform) we have set out on the path of economic contractual relations and horizontal responsibility for goods deliveries. In foreign trade relations we must not relinquish the export tasks planned for the nonsocialist countries; and as for the socialist countries, we cannot permit the surplus in the balance (which is attaining dimensions which are unwarrantable for

Czechoslovak economy) to increase further. The fiduciary issue policy pursued by the Czechoslovak State Bank (which the government has termed far too liberal) also calls for a change. It is impossible to continue providing finances for the needs of producers without achieving a realistic economic effect in return.

In connection with the preparation of the 1989 and 1990 plans, the government has decreed that a team of experts be set up to work out proposals on how and under what conditions one can contribute most rapidly toward bringing about improvements in the environment in the North Bohemia Region.

In the light of these conclusions, the CSSR Government adopted the necessary resolutions.

Haman Cited on Restructuring, 1988 Harvest

AU1409103088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 88 p 2

["Tam"-signed report: "Successful Peace Festivities"]

[Excerpts] Traditional peace festivities were held in many localities of our Republic on Saturday and Sunday [10 and 11 September]. [passage omitted] On Saturday some 16,000 visitors attended the "Festival of Peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship" in Prague's east district, traditionally held in the Houstka Park in Brandys nad Labem. [passage omitted] The festival culminated in a meeting where the main address was delivered by Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee. [passage omitted]

New thinking is resolutely thrusting its way through in the development of the socialist world, Comrade Haman said, among other things. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have set out on the course of accelerating socioeconomic development and restructuring society.

On the initiative and under the leadership of the CPCZ, our country has also embarked on the road of a fundamental restructuring and democratization of society. The purpose of the measures we are introducing is to improve the workings of production, raise the standard of the economy, and create richer resources to be able to meet people's needs. We do not promise any miracles without work, but rather the creation of effective conditions supporting good work, people's initiative, and innovation. [passage omitted]

Josef Haman said, furthermore, that the working people of Central Bohemia are also taking part in the ongoing changes. Through their dedicated work they contribute to a better fulfillment of this year's tasks. However, these efforts must be substantially intensified. Despite adverse climatic influences, the results of this year's harvest reliably provide for next year's nutritional requirements. In our region we will fall almost 150,000 tonnes short of the planned production of basic cereals, but statewide it will be exceeded by roughly 400,000 tonnes. [passage omitted]

Leaders Greet Bulgaria on National Day

AU1309145288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following congratulatory telegram on Bulgaria's national day:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria—the 44th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria—we send the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian people, and you personally sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, and on our own behalf.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a firm and reliable link in the socialist community, is actively involved in consolidating the community's unity and in intensifying and improving the all-around cooperation of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states. It is significantly contributing to the enforcement of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, and is taking an active part in the fight waged by progressive forces to avert the nuclear threat and attain lasting peace and security in Europe and in the world. With this principled peace policy, Bulgaria has attained great authority and recognition in the broad international arena.

We appreciate the results achieved in building socialism in your fatherland under the BCP's leadership, and we follow with great affinity the efforts of the Bulgarian working people to implement the concept of further building socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as was formulated by the BCP Central Committee plenum in July 1987 and affirmed by the BCP's national conference.

We in Czechoslovakia greatly respect the fact that the relations of traditional friendship, all-around cooperation, and fraternal alliance between our fraternal Communist Parties, the governments of our two countries, and the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people—cemented 40 years ago by the historic treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance—are constantly strengthening and developing. The implementation of this treaty will be aided by the consistent implementation of the

long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria through the year 2000.

We are firmly convinced that the all-around Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations will continue to deepen on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the people of both countries, and of peace and progress in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people many significant successes on the path of further building socialism in your fatherland.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; and the Central Trade Union Council also sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts.

Leadership Members Greet DPRK on National Day
AU1309150288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 88 p 1

[CTK report: "On the DPRK's National Day"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, and Yi Kun-mo, DPRK premier, a congratulatory telegram on the DPRK's national day. In the telegram they stated:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your country's national day, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, we send the WPK Central Committee, the State Administration Council, all people of your country, and you personally comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government and people, and on our own behalf.

The proclamation of the first state of working people on the Korean peninsula has become a landmark in the history of your peoples. At the side of the other socialist countries, the DPRK embarked on the path of building a new, socially just society. Although imperialist aggression interrupted their peaceful construction work, the heroic Korean people, led by their workers party, successfully defended their freedom and independence and provided for the DPRK's peaceful socialist construction with their immense working efforts during the postwar period.

Czechoslovakia's people feel respect for the results which the Korean working people are achieving in accomplishing the demanding tasks set by the Sixth WPK Congress, and they appreciate the efforts made by the people of your country to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. In this connection, we want to reiterate our full support for the DPRK's initiatives, for their realization would significantly contribute toward detente on both the Korean peninsula and in the entire region of Asia and the Pacific.

We are glad to state that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and states are developing and being consolidated successfully. We will continue to intensify these relations on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the benefit of the people of our two countries. Our common determination in this respect will also be expressed in the CSSR-DPRK treaty on friendship and cooperation now under preparation.

We wish you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and all people of the DPRK many new successes in building your beautiful socialist fatherland and in your efforts to realize the just desires of the Korean people for an independent, peaceful, and democratic unification of your country.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and the Central Trade Union Council also sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts.

GDR Citizen Seriously Wounded Escaping to FRG
LD1509185888 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Hanover (DPA)—A 19-year-old from the GDR was shot and seriously wounded today while escaping to the Federal Republic. The Federal Border Protection Force Northern Command in Hanover has reported that the escapee told residents of the Lower Saxony village of Alt-Garge (Lueneburg District) that he had been fired upon while swimming across the Elbe.

The wounded man was initially treated by a doctor and then flown to a clinic in a rescue helicopter. It has so far not been possible to further question the escapee, for he is under intensive care following an operation.

At the scene of the escape, the Federal Border Protection Force has observed an extensive search begun by GDR soldiers. Protection Force officers from the Western side have seen clothing discarded on the bank of the Elbe on GDR territory. The precise location of the 19-year-old when he was fired upon is not yet known. The Lueneburg state prosecutor's office has begun an investigation.

FRG Protests Shooting
LD1509191188 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, summoned the head of the GDR Permanent Mission, Horst Neubauer, this evening to strongly protest the shots fired at the GDR escapee. Schaueble demanded that the GDR clarify the incident and punish those responsible.

FRG Says Government Breaking Media Agreement
LD1609115088 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—The Federal Republic has accused the GDR of breaking agreements by preventing reporting of the Federation of Evangelical Synod meeting in Dessau. Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told the press in Bonn on Friday that the conditions imposed by the GDR Foreign Ministry on Western television and radio correspondents violate the exchange of notes on working conditions for journalists. Nor can they be reconciled with the Helsinki Final Act, and they also contradict the spirit of the communique at the end of last year's visit to the FRG by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

Ost said that a series of hindrances have been registered since the middle of this year. He noted that the FRG's permament representative in East Berlin protested against the hindrances yesterday.

Following the shooting of an escapee who swam across the Elbe in Lueneburg rural district on Thursday, Ost once again stressed in response to questions that the Federal Government has no knowledge of any restrictions on the order to shoot. Yesterday's incident, in which the escapee was critically injured, contradicts such assumptions. Wolfgang Schaeuble (CDU), head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, protested to the GDR's permament representative in Bonn and demanded that the incident be cleared up immediately and demanded consequences for those responsible.

Ost, who also referred to the start of negotiations between the FRG and the GDR on a high-speed rail link between Hannover and Berlin, said in an assessment of intra-German relations that despite great progress in relations, setbacks occur again and again in certain areas. "Suddenly, out of the blue, things go wrong." Despite many setbacks, the Federal Government is nevertheless at pains to achieve improvements in numerous areas in the interests of the people.

Citing agreed upon confidentiality, Ost refused to provide any details about the railway negotiations and their duration. The start of negotiations means initiating a large-scale project whose implementation will bring visible benefits to rail travelers from and to Berlin. The project also serves to improve international East-West transportation. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Honecker-'Arafat Meeting
LD1509144588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for a friendly exchange of views today at SED Central Committee Headquarters.

During the meeting Erich Honecker outlined the GDR people's impressive results in implementing the decisions made at the 11th SED Congress, which are successfully shaping advanced socialist society in the GDR. He referred to the tried and tested unity of economic and social policy and explained the latest steps in GDR foreign policy, which are aimed at peace and detente.

Yasir 'Arafat reported on the 10-month Palestinian people's uprising in which Palestinians are expressing their determination to implement their right to self-determination through political activities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

He said that after Jordan's decision to dissolve its administrative and judicial links with the West Bank, the PLO claimed the area as Palestinian territory and assumed all responsibilities and obligations arising from

the Jordanian step. He explained the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council, the highest body of the Palestinian liberation movement.

The two sides agreed that positive changes in the international situation encourage all forces of reason in the world to continue along the path of disarmament, detente, and understanding despite complex problems and deep contradictions. They stressed that favorable international conditions presently exist for finding lasting and just solutions to regional conflicts, given political realism on the part of all those involved.

They described the convening of an international peace conference under U.N. auspices as a suitable means of reaching this type of settlement for the decades-long Middle East conflict.

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must take part in it on an equal basis. A precondition for the success of such a conference is that the interests of all parties involved in a political settlement receive the necessary consideration.

Erich Honecker underlined the unshakeable solidarity of the GDR and the SED with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people to end the Israeli occupation and to establishment an independent state.

The meeting was attended by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the international relations department of the SED Central Committee; Ewald Moldt, Central Committee member and GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the PLO side by Sulayman Najjab and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, members of the Executive Committee.

Honecker Addresses Military Academy Graduates

LD1409184988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council, received this year's graduates of the military academies in Berlin today. In the State Council Building, he congratulated the officers of the National People's Army, the Border Troops, and the other GDR defense and security organs, and of the USSR Armed Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army on the successful conclusion of their studies. The commanders and political and staff officers acquired extensive knowledge at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, and at Soviet and other major military educational establishments.

The graduates welcomed Erich Honecker and the following members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, also chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Werner Eberlein, Kurt Hager, Army General Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Army General Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag; and other personalities. Guests included Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Nikolay Moyseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Soviet ambassador; and Frantisek Langer, CSSR ambassador.

Kleiber Receives Cuban Economic Official

AU1309131188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [9 September] Guenter Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Manuel Gutierrez Vega, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba. He briefed the guest on the fulfillment of topical tasks in purposefully implementing the economic strategy decided upon by the 11th SED Congress and on the initiatives taken for this purpose by the GDR working people.

The subjects discussed were the realization of important projects of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and measures to implement joint ventures in the foodstuffs industry, machine building, and electrical engineering and electronics, and to fulfill the mutually agreed upon deliveries according to the contracts.

The talk was attended by Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR.

Loeffler Meets FRG Jewish Leader Galinski

AU0909112988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [7 September] Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, met with Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and chairman of the Berlin (West) Jewish community, for a trusting talk in preparation for the 50th anniversary of the fascist pogrom night. They briefed each other on the projects to commemorate the great sacrifices of the Jewish citizens during the time of Nazi barbarism. Proceeding from the talk between GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and Galinski, they discussed the memorial events on this occasion in both the GDR and in the FRG, and Berlin (West). It is necessary to preserve the knowledge of Jewish citizens' important contributions to German cultural and intellectual life and historic experiences, and to hand these on to the next generation.

GDR delegations will participate in the events organized by Jewish communities in the FRG and in Berlin (West) on 9 and 10 November 1988. Representatives of the

Central Council of Jews in Germany and of the Berlin (West) Jewish community will attend the commemoration of the GDR Jewish national representation. In awareness of the joint responsibility, wreaths will be laid at the Jewish cemetery in Berlin-Weissensee, and foundation stones will be laid for the reconstruction of the "New Synagogue" in Oranienburg Street and for the foundation of the international "Centrum Judaicum" Committee. A great number of foreign Jewish guests are expected to come to the capital city.

The course of the talk was characterized by the joint responsibility to preserve international life and peace.

Romanian Leaders Send Thanks for Greetings
AU0809132088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 88 p 2

[ND report: "Friendship Between Romania and GDR Confirmed"]

[Text] East Berlin—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, have sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we cordially thank you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people, for the congratulations and greetings conveyed to us on the 44th anniversary of the victory of the revolution of Romania's social and national, antifascist, and anti-imperialist liberation.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop strongly—in line with the decisions and agreements at the highest level—for the welfare of our peoples as well as in the interest of the common cause of socialism, peace, understanding, and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, good health and happiness, and we wish the friendly GDR people new successes in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania;

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Further Contracts Concluded at Leipzig Fair
AU0809112088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ND)—On Tuesday [6 September] a great number of export and import contracts were concluded at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. The Schiffscommerz Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Soviet partner enterprise Sudoimport concluded a contract on the delivery of seven multipurpose freighters, built at the Warnemuende Warnow Shipyard, to the USSR. With the all-purpose 17,500-tonne ships, which are to be delivered as of 1990, the tested product line of the Lo-Ro basic type is being continued with increased container space capacity, modernized loading and unloading equipment, efficient energy use, and a higher degree of automation.

Important agreements were concluded with French companies. In the presence of Roger Fauroux, minister of industry and land management of the French Republic, the GDR Industrial Installation Import Foreign Trade Enterprise and the French Alsthom International Consolidated Companies agreed on the delivery of four gas-turbine facilities for the GDR Power Network Combine. The WMW-[Machine Tools and Tools] Export-Import concern and the French Citroen automobile company concluded a contract on the purchase of special machinery, stabilizers, and other products by the GDR. The Metallurgical Trade Foreign and Domestic Trade Enterprise signed a contract with the FRG Peine Salzgitter Steel Mill Corporation on the rolling of slabs from the "Ernst Thaelmann" converter steel mill, Eisenhuettenstadt, into hot wide strips. On the same day a contract was concluded on the rolling of slabs by the FRG Hoesch Steel Corporation in 1989-92. These contracts steadily continue the long-standing, mutually beneficial business relations between GDR metallurgy and leading FRG companies.

Other GDR foreign trade enterprises also reported the conclusion of export contracts. Thus, concrete mixing plants, immersion vibrators, and production facilities for concrete elements [Betonelementfertiger] will be exported to the USSR. Technical medical equipment such as laboratory equipment, X-ray tubes, and centrifuges will be purchased by Romania and Cuba. Clients in Brazil will receive fertilizers. A contract concluded between the GDR Intercoop Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Indian company Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Ltd., concerns the advanced training of Indian miners in the GDR. By the end of this year the first group of engineers and experts will arrive at the Senftenberg brown coal combine. The Indian company intends to increase the production of raw brown coal in open-pit mines.

Further Reportage on Visit of Israel's Shamir

Shamir Holds Talks With Grosz

LD1509154488 Budapest MTI in English 1350 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—"Very important, interesting and friendly". This is how Israeli prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, described his Wednesday talks with Karoly Grosz, Hungarian prime minister and HSWP general secretary. Shamir also told an MTI correspondent that Hungarian-Israeli relations were developing successfully, and expressed the hope that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations was not far off.

As reported earlier, Yitzhaq Shamir, who arrived in Hungary on a private visit on Wednesday, held talks with Karoly Grosz and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. On Thursday, he met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. In the morning, the Israeli prime minister went on a sightseeing tour and visited the memorial to Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, unveiled in 1987. (Raoul Wallenberg saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from 1944-45 with free passes from the Swedish Embassy in Budapest.) Yitzhaq Shamir met and chatted to some Israeli tourists at the fishermen's bastion in Budapest's Castle District. As the guest of the central board of Hungarian Jews, the Israeli prime minister visited Dohany Street synagogue, and saw the Jewish religious and historical collection, which is on permanent national exhibition, together with an exhibition on the religious life of Hungarian jews, who have enjoyed equal rights since 1945.

Kovacs Comments on Visit

LD1509201888 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 15 Sep 88

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—Yitzhaq Shamir, the prime minister of Israel made a private visit to Hungary on September 14-15. The Israeli premier met the leaders of the central board of the Hungarian Jews. He visited the synagogue at the Dohany Street and the Orthodox Jewish church in the Kazinczy Street. During his Budapest sightseeing he paid homage to the statue of Raoul Wallenberg.

The Israeli premier held non-official negotiations with the leaders of the Hungarian Government. He exchanged views with Premier Karoly Grosz on Hungarian-Israeli relations, the situation of contacts, and the Middle-East crisis. The Israeli premier discussed the economic cooperation development opportunities with Jozsef Mariai, deputy premier and minister of trade, and reviewed the present practice of the representative offices and the development of bilateral contacts was reviewed with Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi. Some contemporary international issues were also discussed.

Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs gave an interview to the Hungarian news agency (MTI) on the visit.

He emphasized first of all that one of the basic efforts of the Hungarian foreign policy is to promote, within its capabilities, the settlement of crisis situations which pose a threat to the security of the world. Among these problems, the Middle East crisis is monitored with special interest while it affects geographically relatively nearby countries with which we have traditionally good relations.

"We are convinced that settlement could only be achieved by coordinating the interest of the affected parties. However, we could promote this settlement only by maintaining dialogue and contacts with all interested parties. Accordingly, at the increasingly frequent high level Hungarian-Israeli contacts we expounded our stance that the lasting settlement of the Middle-East crisis could only be accomplished with a UN sponsored international conference by the guarantee of security and independence to all affected states and people, including the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

This was explained by the Hungarian leaders this May when Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Shi'mon Peres visited Budapest and during the present visit of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. We are convinced that listening to the Israeli stance is not useless even if there is an obvious difference to ours.

The visit of the Israeli premier provided an opportunity to review Hungarian-Israeli relations and explore possible avenues. As is known particular importance is lent to the relations by the 200 thousand citizens of Israel who are of Hungarian origin and the largest Jewish community of Middle Europe. The maintenance of contacts was rationally eased that according to a year old agreement the countries set up representation offices in March this year. Substantial progress has been achieved in cultural, scientific and sport contacts.

'At the same time we are dissatisfied with the development of Hungarian-Israeli economic relations, turnover lags far behind oportunities. The Hungarian leaders therefore emphasized to Premier Shamir our interest in expanding economic relations. The need was highlighted for going beyond simple barter and developing advanced forms of economic ties such as capital investment, joint ventures or manufacturing cooperations. There was agreement that opportunity for such business exists in industry and agriculture, but an important field of cooperation could also be tourism.

The deputy minister finally stressed that the high level Hungarian-Israeli contacts fit into the mainstream of Hungarian foreign policy. At the same time they served the strengthening of international security and the

accomplishment of our domestic economy targets and are in agreement with our efforts in developing mutually beneficial links between countries of different social systems.

Grosz on Recent U.S. Visit, Romanian Relations
LD1609084988 Budapest MTI in English
0025 GMT 16 Sep 88

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI)—Increasing world interest in Hungary must be put to good use through painstaking day-to-day work in the field of economic contacts. The government is out to promote the intensive flow of foreign capital into Hungary, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and prime minister, said among others in an exclusive interview given to the editor-in-chief of the "DAILY NEWS".

Q: On your return from America on July 31, Mr Grosz, you said that the visit had merely provided opportunities, and it now depended on us to follow them up. You also said you were appointing a government commissioner to coordinate this. Our question is, what measures can be expected at government or parliamentary level to make the seizing of these opportunities easier?

A: "I should like to emphasize that the supportive international interest aroused in our efforts at economic stabilization and development should be rated as a highly favourable circumstance.

"I feel this interest has continued to strengthen since the national party conference, because the decision to modernize the system of political institutions provided a more unified framework for our ideas on the renewal of our socialist system and so gave them even greater credibility. I hardly think I have to reiterate separately the importance to the life and development of this country of mutually advantageous external economic relations.

"That is why I gladly undertook personally to inform interested socialist and Western politicians, business people and professionals on the domestic background to our economic programme and the likely advantage and prospects it offers. Moreover, it is primarily in the vast experience we have gained on these visits that I see the objective and purpose of the meetings which have taken place with foreign partners.

"I was also convinced of that, by the way, during my visit to the U.S. and Canada. But let me repeat, the essential thing is to turn the favourable political opportunities into economic practice, and in doing so now the stress must be transferred onto detailed, day-to-day work."

"As far as the specific question is concerned, the main job for the government commissioner is to exploit the business opportunities over as wide a range as possible, and to help American and Hungarian business people to meet and cooperate with each other. Interest in the Hungarian economy has in fact been growing, but at the same time we are, traditionally, rather slow to take up specific business opportunities. Of course, the activities of the government commissioner are not confined to concerning himself with foreign capital or investment potentials.

"While maintaining financial restraint, we also intend from next year to encourage a burgeoning of Hungarian exports and an intensive influx of foreign capital. This we shall do by imposing substantially fewer administrative restrictions than at present on the access efficient companies have to resources, including non-ruble-account imports required for their development activities.

"We expect a steady increase in interest on the part of foreign securities in the Hungarian economy, and as far as the interests of our economy allow, foreign firms will be able to become sole proprietors of companies operating on Hungarian soil. This connects with the companies act (due to be considered by parliament next month) which among other things will allow the formation of companies and broad business participation by private persons, including the establishment of joint ventures with foreign firms."

Q: So far, it seems there is very great interest abroad in the new companies act. What were the principles guiding the government in drafting it and what results are expected from it?

A: "In terms of significance the companies act certainly sticks out from the sea of regulations governing the operation of the economy. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to draw a parallel between it and the nationalization measures (of the late 1940s). Its significance lies in the fact that it provides the legal frames for a variety of forms of ownership to operate effectively."

"Experience shows that an incredible boost is given to an economy when entrepreneurs have a wide range of operating forms available to them and can use the forms of operation available to them that are the most flexible under the circumstances. More importantly still, the boost does not derive primarily from the involvement of outside resources, it comes from employment of hitherto immobile wealth still present in the economy by providing the requisite incentive.

"So the companies act will provide an opportunity for a more flexible and adaptable economic structure to emerge. Specifically, we expect there to be three favourable effects: a more efficient allocation of capital, a flow of individual savings back into the economy, and an expansion of the legal and economic conditions for involving foreign capital on a larger scale.

"Many fear that the companies act may endanger the socialist nature of our system. For my part I consider the concomitants such as neglect, inability to cooperate, bureaucratization and lack of flexibility which have attached themselves over the years to socialism's traditional forms of ownership to be so negative that by filtering them out we actually come closer to socialism. The likely growth of economic achievements will allow people to lead a worthier life. At the same time the autonomy supported by the act, the organization from below and the various collective-cum-cooperative solutions offered will also dovetail into our social and economic objectives. Our goal is an up-to-date, efficiently operating socialist economy. It would be a great mistake to obstruct that by clinging convulsively to these old forms.

Q: Apart from the expressly economic sphere, what are the other areas in which one can expect our relations and cooperation with the U.S. and Canada to broaden?

A: "I see important opportunities for a substantial expansion of relations in the humanitarian field in the broadest sense. But allow me to illustrate this by mentioning a few specific aspects of the narrower, albeit immeasurably important field of scientific and technical cooperation."

"Primarily we have smoothed the path for relations fostered or planned by the Hungarian Academy of Scieces, the (Miskolc) Technical University for Heavy Industry, and the Budapest Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences. Promising negotiations are being pursued in six cities in the U.S. and in Toronto, Canada.

"A specific willingness to cooperate has been shown by such prestigious scientific institutions, universities and firms as the Chicago Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, the Bechtel Company of San Francisco, the California Institute of Technology in Los Angeles, the University of Tulane in New Orleans, the New York Institute of Technology, the University of New York, the University of Worstant in Washington, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts University, and in Canada the University of Toronto.

"One type of contact is connected with the formation of a Budapest-based World Academy Centre (WAC), initiated by the Hungarian Acadey of Sciences, and the cooperation possible within that framework. In addition, the building of a system of bilateral scientific relations between universities was on the agenda (for instance, joint development of software). Great emphasis was placed on issues concerning the participation of overseas partners in international management training in Hungary. The seriousness of the interest and intention has also been shown in specific responses which have arrived in letter form.

Moreover, three of the cooperation ventures initiated during the talks have considerable technical-scientific aspects. The first concerns the quality control and productivity centre to be established by the Westinghouse firm. This centre is to oversee Hungarian technology. The second is the scientific cooperation agreement signed with Bell-Northern Research Ltd in Toronto. And the third, also agreed in Toronto, is a cooperation agreement on technical nuclear issues, developed with the Ontario Hydro firm and its partners.

"In my view, these initial results in technical-scientific cooperation provide reasonable ground for us to have confidence in the further deepening of contacts and their extention to other fields as well. Confirming the optimism is the fact that there are no unsolved political problems in our links with either the U.S. or Canada which could hamper the widening of economic, scientific, cultural and other contacts. I think now it is we Hungarians who must make the best of this opportunity, which undeniably promises great potential. We cannot afford to let these opportunities pass unexploited."

Q: Would you finally inform our readers of another meeting which took place nearer home and closer in time? What developments can be expected in the near future in Hungarian-Romanian relations in the wake of the Arad summit?

A: "First and foremost, I consider it very important that the meeting took place, as no comparable working meeting had been held by the general secretaries of the two parties in the preceding 11 years. In my view the talks we held were businesslike and useful, since we agreed to further examine those questions which both sides are willing to solve. Most important among these issues is the one that concerns the raising to a higher level of economic relations, and I would also mention here the development of tourism.

"At the meeting we covered all the issues which have a bearing on our relations, but these talks by nature could not bring concrete results. Consequently, I would call the continuation of the talks a realistically possible development in the near future. These talks could take place in the course of mutual visits primarily by leaders and representatives of professional fields, but, if need be, even on the highest level. The cause of impoving relations between the two neighbouring countries is in my view a major issue that deserves due time and patience."

Assembly Views Grosz Visit to U.S., Arad Talks

LD1509194988 Budapest MTI in English
1709 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—At the Thursday session of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the parliament MPs were briefed on two major diplomatic events: the visit of Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and

premier to the U.S. and his recent working meeting at Arad with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Matyas Szuros, chairman of the committee opened the session and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs reported on the U.S. visit. The members of the commission adopted a stance on the visit. The document points out that the Foreign Affairs Commission was satisfied to note that U.S. political leaders, economic-financial circles, and several social organizations showed interest and sympathy towards the ongoing economic and political reform attempts of Hungary. The stance concludes that the negotiations, presentations and interviews of the premier contributed to the creation of a more authentic impression on the Hungarian situation and political efforts. It is promising that the U.S. Administration undertook the obligation for improving relations through support of the Hungarian reform processes. It is of special importance that this was endorsed by the message of Presidsent Ronald Reagan to the Hungarian people, on the occasion of the visit.

According to the commission the visit created conditions for a new epoch in the Hungarian-U.S. relations and at the same time contributed to the build up of confidence between East and the West. The commission hopes for continuation of the high level political dialogue, the mutually beneficial economic cooperation, and unhindered development of cultural, scientific and personal contacts. In all these fields the commission counts on the activities of the U.S. citizens of Hungarian origin.

The Foreign Affairs Commission expressed satisfaction that the message of the Hungarian parliament to the U.S. Congress was welcomed in both houses of the legislation and by the two parties. The commission confirmed its conviction that the legislators of both countries could play an important role in the further development of the Hungarian-U.S. cooperation and the strengthening of understanding and confidence between the people of Hungary and the U.S.

The second point on the agenda was the report of Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary, on the working meeting of Karoly Grosz and Nicolae Ceausescu in Arad. At the exchange of opinions following the report the deputies confirmed that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic should continue with determination the efforts of developing good neighbourly relations and the promotion of rapprochement between the Hungarian and Romanian people.

The commission emphasized that on the grounds of engagement to human rights the Hungarian People's Republic feels responsibility for the fate of the Hungarians living in Romania and pays particular attention to the settlement plan, which when implemented will mean an accelerated disappearance of the nationalities in Romania and pose a serious threat to the values of universal human culture.

On this topic the commission greeted the letter of Karoly Grosz to the human rights conference of Milan and found indispensable the codification of such international rights as the protection of national culture and national minorities.

The Foreign Affairs Commission stated that no reply has arrived to the stance of the Hungarian parliament forwarded to the Grand National Assembly of Romania. It was found important that the Hungarian public be continuously, precisely and fully informed on the developments of Hungarian-Romanian relations and the measures.

Laszlo Major Discusses Grosz Trip to GDR

LD1209091488 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 88

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] [Presenter] Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and prime minister, this week paid a 2-day official friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker. Laszlo Major, head of a Central Committee bureau and party spokesman, was a member of this entourage. I asked him to appear on "The Week" program immediately after the visit:

[Begin recording] [Question] At the end of the Berlin visit something emerged that we knew already about in advance—that no particular problems hamper relations between the GDR and Hungary. This is true both for intergovernment and interparty relations. In essence, what was the purpose of Karoly Grosz's visit to Berlin?

[Major] It did indeed emerge that there are no problems in our bilateral relations in any field whatsoever. The objective was manifold. On the one hand, Karoly Grosz, who was elected general secretary by the May party conference, is so far personally known only by a few of his colleagues in the socialist countries of Europe. First he visited the Soviet Union, and this was his second official visit to a European socialist country, because he cannot consider the bilateral meeting with Jaruzelski in Warsaw as such—that took place during the Warsaw Treaty political consultative session.

[Question] It was the second, because the Arad meeting [with Ceausescu] was a working meeting, not an official visit.

[Major] Yes, that counts as a working meeting, so it has a different place in the hierarchy of meetings. We had to go to the GDR also because it is our most important socialist partner after the Soviet Union. It holds second place in our foreign trade with socialist countries. Apart from this, we receive developed products from the GDR and we would like to encourage the two countries'

enterprises to expand their cooperation. We would also like to encourage tourism and cultural relations. Therefore, there were several reasons why this GDR visit took place now.

[Question] It is known to the country and the world that the two countries' economic systems are different. How did the GDR negotiating partners receive the briefing on Hungarian reform?

[Major] They received it as information and an honest account of the problems we are wrestling with, and on the options for solutions in this difficult phase. As Karoly Grosz also said at his news conference, the times in the socialist community are gone when we qualify each other's work and compare it to a nonexistent standard, to see if the economic policy or the social policy of one country or another diverged from it negatively or positively. Today everyone follows his own path, the one he considers best from the point of view of his own people. For this very reason they received with great understanding what we are doing, or striving to do. We also viewed with similar tolerance the GDR's practices, which are different. But evidently, in their circumstances this is the way that produces bigger results.

[Question] A big job in years to come will be finding the points of linkage. It became evident that cooperation is based on traditional relations; in other words, there is now no question of joint enterprises.

[Major] Yes, in the GDR the system of plan indicators continues to function strongly. But let me also add quickly that in the GDR this produces results that it did not produce in our country, when it still existed. So, there it is a viable system. Now, within this the GDR enterprises operate, also—those large combines that often unite the operation of 35-70 smaller enterprises. To form a joint enterprise with them is a little difficult because of the economic system. The operation of joint enterprises cannot be planned in accordance with that system.

Despite this, I feel that a higher degree of cooperation, of joint ventures, is conceivable in numerous areas. Those 60—excuse me, 36 or 35—GDR enterprise directors who, at Karoly Grosz's request, came to a lively debate at the government headquarters, themselves confirmed that they were interested in cooperation, that they are well acquainted with the Hungarian enterprises' internal situation, and that they are willing to advance. Perhaps the picture they had painted of the Hungarian partners was too positive. The prime minister and general secretary himself would have expected there to be a few more complaints about delivery schedules, and so on. But perhaps these did not come about due to politeness.

[Question] Correct me if I am wrong, but I thought I detected a change in the fact that it was announced in Berlin that at the CEMA first secretaries meeting scheduled for February in Prague, the GDR will support, more radically than before, CMEA's price reforms. Is this a surprise, or does it have any antecedents?

[Major] I do not think this was a surprise to the Hungarian economic leaders in Karoly Grosz's delegation, namely Miklos Nemeth and Jozsef Marjai. They are very well acquainted with CEMA's internal mechanisms. As far as I know, though I am by no means an economic expert, the GDR also has significant claims with CEMA partners; it is not satisified with the price formation, just as we are not. We also consider the prices at times to ebb unrealistic, mainly for agricultural products. The GDR has many such developed products, in microelectronics and other areas, where the proportion of foreign currency is fairly large. Perhaps CEMA market partners do not appreciate this. But there is a common effort, with the other member states as well, for us to once and for all put prices in order and work according to real prices. But this cannot be applied to just Hungary or the GDR. Every member state is interested in this in their own way, by virtue of their own products.

[Question] You took part in the plenary discussions, so you can confirm whether my information is correct. At these plenary discussions, there was no mention of nationality issues or how the GDR views the nationalities living beyond its borders. Am I right?

[Major] You are. I can confirm that at the plenary sessions there was no mention of the nationalities issue. However, it is no secret either—our general secretary said it—that at the tete-a-tete meeting he felt it proper to give a briefing on the Arad meeting to Erich Honecker, who listened attentively, and on our current diplomatic steps. As for the fact that the GDR is at present showing no more particular interest in those of German nationality, I attribute this to the fact that because the GDR's existence has brought a philosophical system regarding the existence of the socialist German state, about socialist German patriotism, the GDR considers itself responsible only for those Germans—this is my subjective opinion, but this is what I believe—who live on GDR territory. This is in contrast to the West German Constitution, or constitutional philosophy, which, as an inheritor state of the reich, feels responsibility for every German and considers German citizenship to be extended and extendable to every German-speaking person. The GDR, I think, precisely in contrast to this, and in order precisely so that it will not walk into a kind of Hallstein doctrine, strictly adheres to the territorial principle. Whoever was born in socialist Germany counts as a GDR citizen. For anyone else it does not feel, and as a result of this concept it cannot feel, responsible. But as I say, this is my own subjective conclusion. Not a single word was spoken on this topic. [end recording]

Daily Praises 'Good Atmosphere'

AU1209132888 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 10 Sep 88 p 3

[Article by "KM": "Key Issues"]

[Text] The days of the recent visit in Berlin passed in a good atmosphere of sincere negotiations. One can say without exaggeration that every important issue that

affects the Hungarian-GDR bilateral relations was discussed at this meeting. Of course, there were key issues among them, too. The participants in the Hungarian-GDR summit, Karoly Grosz and Erich Honecker and their entourages, have discussed three such issues in the past 48 hours: What are the major experiences and tasks of socialist construction in Hungary and in the GDR today? How can we raise our bilateral economic cooperation to a new, qualitatively higher level? What can the two countries do to advance the favorable processes underway in Europe and in other areas of the world, and to promote peace and disarmament? The negotiating partners had a lot to discuss on all these three issues.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the achievements of the construction work underway in the GDR and about the economic situation, and gave a detailed description of the GDR's social policy. Karoly Grosz informed his host about the decisions of the MSZMP conference held in May 1988 and about the political changes that have taken place since that date. He also spoke openly about our problems and plans. The striking thing for a journalist was the great interest manifested by both sides toward the events taking place in each other's countries, their understanding of the existing differences, and their endeavor to obtain as much information as possible about the things they could mutually use from each other's experiences.

This concerned not only the two countries' domestic situations but also their economic cooperation, as it transpired at the official talks, the meetings held with leading GDR economic experts, and in informal talks, too. Hungary and the GDR both sincerely favor developing their economic relations, all the more so because both sides are convinced that such a cooperation would lead to mutual advantage.

Both Karoly Grosz and Erich Honecker pointed out that the task was now to create a qualitatively higher level of bilateral cooperation which would fulfill the requirements of our age as well as future demands. Concrete forms of cooperation should be established in major areas like microelectronics, computer science, biotechnology, and the vehicle and chemical industries. As everywhere else in the world, in the GDR, too, we will be judged on the basis of our thorough qualitative work and our exact observance of deadlines. This is a very important lesson for us concerning our cooperation.

International issues and ways of advancing the process of security and cooperation in Europe played a great role at the talks. There are many points of agreement on the disarmament issue: Both the GDR and Hungary are committed to the creation of nuclear-free zones in central Europe, the Balkans, and in Northern Europe; both countries are also in favor of reducing conventional arms and the beginning of genuine negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries as soon as possible.

On the whole, serious work has been done in Berlin over the past 2 days. Karoly Grosz and Erich Honecker, as well as the two negotiating teams, have searched for new points of agreement between the two countries, or, as they say here in Berlin, for the "treffpunkte" [German word used] from which both countries and peoples can only profit.

Press Treatment Examined

AU1209144188 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 9 September on page 1 carries a 1,000-word factual report by special correspondents Gyorgy Farkas and Pal Lederer on the opening of Hungarian-GDR talks in Berlin on 8 September, under the title: "Karoly Grosz in Berlin—Highest Level Hungarian-GDR Talks Opened in Berlin—Friendly Reception—Erich Honecker Gave Festive Dinner."

The report is a factual presentation of the arrival of the Hungarian delegation, the welcoming protocol, the road to the Berlin residence, and the agenda of the first day of meetings. The report does not add anything substantial to the information contained in previous reports.

Szuros To Hold Talks in Romania 'Next Week'

LD1509175188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is to hold talks in Romania next week. This was announced at today's session of parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Straub Says Future Multiparty System 'Necessary'

AU1509113088 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1105 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Hungarian President Bruno Straub has said he considers a multiparty system to be necessary in Hungary "in the long run."

In an interview for the economic magazine HGV [HETI VILAGGAZDASAG—Weekly World Economy], Straub said that, in his opinion, a system with several parties would constitute a "healthy situation."

In addition, Straub objected to a referendum on the construction of the Nagymaros power plant. On Monday [12 September] tens of thousands of demonstrators in Budapest called for a referendum and presented their demand to the president in the form of a petition.

Union Urges New 'Independent' Press Union

LD0909155288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] The Printing, Paper Industry, and Press Workers Trade Union urges the creation of an independent, legally recognized press trade union. In their published statement, they urge the immediate and complete revamping of the direction of the press, improved wages and living conditions for journalists, and further protection of their interests. The proposed union would operate independently and would be financially autonomous. At the same time, it would maintain a working relationship with the printers as well as with the Federation of Artistic Workers' Trade Unions. According to the current assessment, the living conditions of those affected are deteriorating. In the ideological confusion that has evolved, the interpretation of press freedom and freedom of speech as the right to say whatever one pleases causes problems. The platform on which the membership must vote concerns vetos, and even strikes, as a justified tool to assure the protection of members' interests in resolving disputes in the workplace.

Interior Ministry Helicopter Crashes; 3 Killed

LD1409211188 Budapest MTI in English 2001 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI)—A helicopter used by the Ministry of Interior while on a mission at Badacsonytordemic crashed and burst into flames. In the accident three persons, Police Major Bela Kiss, 39, Sandor Szabo, 56 of Vecses, and Istvan Varga, 59 of Budapest, out of the crew of four died. One person suffered slight injuries. The competent authorities of the Military Prosecution Office, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence are investigating.

More on 15 Sep Meeting of Kiszczak, Walesa

PAP Reports Attendees

LD1509123488 Warsaw PAP in English
1154 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15—Another meeting between Brigade General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa began here at noon today.

The meeting is being attended by Stanislaw Ciosek, Father Alojzy Orszulik and Andrzej Stelmachowski.

Agree on 16 Sep Meeting

LD1509145488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Today in Warsaw a second working meeting took place between General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa. Stanislaw Ciosek, Father Alojzy Orszulik, and Prof Andrzej Stelmachowski also took part in it.

The subject of the talks was the problems connected with the convening of a roundtable. It was agreed to call the real talks as speedily as possible on the bases agreed on 31 August this year, that is, without preliminary conditions, with the possibility of discussing all subjects to examine the most important issues for Poland, including the most important problems of workers.

It was decided that another working meeting will be held tomorrow which will include more participants to agree on the subject matter, the participants to be included, and procedure and schedule of the roundtable's work.

PZPR Official Says Walesa 'Could Join Sejm'

LD1509203788 Warsaw PAP in English
1825 GMT 15 Sep 88

[By PAP correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, Sept. 15—A Polish Day was marked at the yearly festival of Italian Communist Party (PCI) paper L'UNITA in Florence. It was inaugurated with a press conference for Italian journalists who were briefed on the political, social, and economic situation in Poland by head of the PUWP CC Propaganda Department Slawomir Tabkowski who had been invited by the PCI central authorities.

Tabkowski's statement that Poland is now in a breakthrough period of the end of the Stalin-style socialism drew great interest. Our party makes tremendous efforts to hammer out a Polish model of socialist pluralism being a kind of Polish historical compromise.

By doing so the PUWP believes it to be its obligation towards the nation and future of Poland and, at the same time, an internationalist duty associated with the process of changes in all socialist countries, especially with regard to the Soviet perestroyka.

Tabkowski stressed that the pluralism in question is that without the features of confrontation and one manifesting itself in the political, social, and economic fields as well as in outlooks and trade union movement.

Dialogue based on the idea of national agreement is the main road to this aim. Our desire is that it manifest itself at first in the fact of a "round table" discussion and, afterwards, acquire an institutionalized character in the form of a prospective Council for National Agreement.

One of the questions asked during the conference was: How is it possible to talk with Walesa without recognizing the "Solidarity". Here is Tabkowski's answer: It is a fact that he helped to end the strikes and politics must consider facts. After all Walesa himself proposed the title "I am a different man" to his interviews granted to the periodicals KONFRONTACJE and REPORTER.

While discussing the expected new election law and details of parliamentary election the following question was asked: Can Walesa become member of parliament. Tabkowski replied: Walesa has never shown such an intention but if the process of dialogue goes on normally and favourably, he may well enter the National Agreement Council and, finally, possibly, the Sejm, if he is elected, of course.

State Press Prints 1st Walesa Interview Since'81

AU1609072488 Paris AFP in English
2231 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 16 (AFP)—The official press here has published its first interview with Lech Walesa since before his Solidarity trade union was banned in 1981.

Publication of the interview, in the monthly magazine CONFRONTATION, comes, as government and opposition prepare for crucial talks, and as Mr. Walesa is in Warsaw for meetings with officials.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner told the September edition of CONFRONTATION that the trade union had to regain its legality—one of the main demands raised in a recent wave of strikes.

But he added that Solidarity, banned when martial law was imposed in December 1981, could not be a replica of what it was before.

Mr. Walesa and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak were to meet again on Friday for a second straight day of discussions on an agenda for planned "roundtable" talks between the government and the opposition on Poland's future.

Interviewed by the magazine at his new home in Gdansk, before the current round of talks, Mr. Walesa aired his views in favour of free trade unions and expressed admiration for the West German system which gave unions representation on company boards, proportionally to their memberships.

Unions could agree on a common policy towards management during disputes but maintain a separate identity outside the factory, he said.

If Poland was to recover from the crisis, it must allow market forces to work freely and freedom of association had to be upheld, the union leader said.

But he added: "We can wait a while longer for political freedom."

Persuading workers to call off the recent strikes, which led to the government-opposition talks, had proved difficult, Mr. Walesa told the review, particularly since the younger generation was "impatient, and badly wanted a better life."

He admitted they called him "grandad" and said that it was not easy to find common ground even with his own son, 18-year-old Przemyslaw.

In the article Mr. Walesa also warned the authorities that too much delay could be dangerous.

"Tomorrow it will be too late to control the Poles, 60 per cent or more of whom do not care about Walesa, pluralism or Solidarity and want a better life now," he said.

Official journalists had shunned Mr. Walesa since the trade union was banned and martial law imposed in December 1981.

Press Terms Roundtable 'Historic Chance'

LD1509135488 Warsaw PAP in English
1356 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15—"The realization of the idea of the 'round table' despite the set-backs appearing today and announcements striving to torpedo it—still remains a great, historic chance for contemporary Poland," TRYBUNA LUDU said today. "History does not like to repeat itself but generally only because people are capable of drawing wise conclusions from it. Have some people today forgotten this, TRYBUNA said while making reference to recent demands to reinstate 'Solidarnosc' and threats to stage a new wave of strikes in Poland.

"It is possible that the old, discredited motto 'the worse, the better' is still to be the main political message of the struggle with the authorities (or rather for power), with the enormous costs which must inevitably burden entire society being totally ignored.

"Every logically thinking person will admit that on such a plane any agreement becomes simply impossible. In such an atmosphere is it possible to sit down at a common table, talk in a partnerly fashion with each other about such difficult and complicated issues as the methods of healing the Polish economy and accelerating the indispensable political transformations in Poland," TRYBUNA wondered.

"The idea of enriching the model of the Polish trade union movement is not, after all, a banned subject," the paper said. "Therefore nobody rules out the possibility of a matter-of-fact discussion on the subject of the future model of the labour movement in Poland on condition that this does not lead to political divisions among worker crews.

"The making of ultimatum demands, threats and blackmail are, however, the worst road which could lead to such an agreement. I think that those who precisely now decided to broadcast to the world ultimatum statements striving in exactly the opposite direction, are perfectly aware of this," opined the paper.

Rakowski on Roundtable, Political Pluralism

LD1509230788 Warsaw PAP in English
2150 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 15—Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met here today with a group of columnists, commentators and with the programmatic leadership of the Polish radio and television.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski presented the current political situation and outlined against this background information tasks facing the state mass media. Vocational reliability, objectivity of information, and presentation of various views should integrate Poland around socialist values, and should broaden a plane of national agreement in tune with the political line of the 8th PUWP CC Plenary meeting. Pigheadedness, irrespective of its roots, has always been a source of tensions and a cause of social misfortune. Restraint and realism are on the other hand allies of agreement.

While referring to the idea of the "round table", M.F. Rakowski described it as an attempt to establish a broader national representation which gives hope for uniting society and solving discrepancies in a more effective way.

M.F. Rakowski also answered questions concerning political pluralism.

Urban on 'Autumn Unrest', Talks' Limits, Trade

LD1509233488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Pavel Kopecky, CSSR radio correspondent in Warsaw; time, place not given; Urban speaks in Polish with superimposed Czech translation—recorded]

[Text] [Kopecky] How would you describe the situation in Poland following the recent spate of strikes?

[Urban] Things have cooled down to a certain extent politically but tempers have worsened somewhat because of the economic situation. A wave of wage demands has been growing recently in our country. This is a reaction to the government's unsuccessful wages and prices measures. These conflicts, which are occurring against the background of the wage demands, are increasingly strong. Generally speaking we can expect autumn to be a time of unrest in Poland, to all appearances. But at the same time I would like to say that we are optimists and we have good reason to be so. Firstly, because decisive economic measures have been taken, and more are in the pipeline—here we are talking about cutbacks in certain investments and earmarking additional funds for imports to supply the domestic market. We are also trying to shape a better social climate which will make it possible to come to an agreement with the relevant groups of workers to hold off their wage demands, which will not get us anywhere.

Secondly, in the political sphere, we are planning to extend the basic order and develop political pluralism—this was discussed at the PZPR Central Committee plenum. We hope that this will also help to improve the general climate and foster confidence in the leadership's policy, and also in its economic policy.

[Kopecky] Can you explain to CSSR listeners about the idea of the roundtable, which is being talked about in Poland these days; and tell us who will be involved in these talks?

[Urban] Well the roundtable, as the phrase itself suggests, does not merely mean a meeting between two sides of a discussion or argument, and therefore not the state leadership and the Solidarity activists headed by Walesa. The point is to get representatives of the many different currents of opinion which genuinely exist in Poland around the same table, but excluding those extremist forces which contend that socialism cannot be reformed and which are trying to smash everything. We will have no dealings with such forces. What we are prepared to do, though, is talk about various problems with people who declare their readiness to operate within the framework of our constitutional order, in other words to respect the socialist system, our alliance with the USSR, and so on.

[Kopecky] Clearly everyone taking part in the roundtable is going to have to make certain compromises. What is the limit of these compromises as far as the state bodies are concerned?

[Urban] The limit here is the inviolability of the socialist character of Poland and the role of the party, of our alliance with the USSR, of the primacy of socialist ownership over private ownership—in a nutshell there can be no compromise in matters of the principles of the state system. On the other hand though, it must be acknowledged that for a number of years now we have been pushing through a policy aimed at fundamental changes in Poland. This is in keeping with the party itself and with the party's own efforts and the efforts of various social groups, with the spirit of the time, and with the efforts being made throughout the socialist community.

[Kopecky] You have been the government spokesman since 1982, you have been involved in the work of the government, you have been able to observe the public's reaction. How, in your experience, do you see things going in Poland from now on?

[Urban] I believe that we will manage to proceed with the key elements of economic reform, and that the time will come when all the new laws, new regulations, and new ideas—many of which are still only on paper as yet—will begin to take effect; that the quantity of these new ideas will be superseded by their quality; and that reform will begin to produce results, even though the economic situation will be far from ideal by then. I hope, too, that the Western states will abandon their policy of stalling the initiation of economic contacts with Poland, because they no longer have any political justification for this. All right, perhaps they have economic reasons, but if they claim to support the reforms in our part of the world and to be favorably disposed to the policy symbolized by Mikhail Gorbachev, then they must normalize their economic relations with Poland.

Official Says Solidarity Not To Be Legalized

AU1509105888 Rome ANSA in English
1016 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] (ANSA)-Florence, September 15—The banned Polish independent trade union, Solidarity, "will not be legalised" because it has so far failed to recognise its errors, according to a leading official from the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee.

Addressing the Italian Communist Party's annual Festa dell' Unita' on the outskirts of Florence, the man in charge of the committee's Information Section, Wladislaw Tabkowski pointed out that the Polish Communist Party "recently made public admission of its mistakes".

"It may be that the leaders of Solidarity are saints and never make mistakes," he added of the banned trade-union movement, whose roots are firmly embedded in the Catholic Church.

According to Tarkowski, the Polish Government's attempts to find a new social compromise through the creation of a council of entente "could be the chance for former supporters of Solidarity to contribute to Poland's revival".

He added that the Polish episcopate is not interested in creating a Christian Democrat party in Poland. He said that former Solidarity leaders could both enter the council and the Polish parliament.

For the general elections planned next year, he disclosed, there will certainly be an electoral reform. "It is too early to know how the new law will be," he said, "but all the country's political forces can contribute to this objective".

State Council Backs National Accord, Roundtable

LD1509185188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Assessing the social situation in the country, the Council of State today stressed the will of state authorities to continue the reforms in social, political, and economic life, and to broaden the plane of national accord. The Council of State expressed support for the idea of a roundtable and the initiative to create a Council of National Accord [rada porozumienia narodowego]. It was also pointed out that harm can be done to this by all activities contravening the law, or threatening social calm and the normal functioning of the economy.

The Council of State also examined a report on the activities of the newly elected People's Councils.

OPZZ Optimistic About Roundtable Talks

LD1509195288 Warsaw PAP in English 1852 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15—Participants in today's meeting of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions, OPZZ, and chairmen of national trade union organizations, representatives of 26 branches, stressed that the idea of the "round table" meeting creates hope for directing all constructive forces of the Polish nation towards the improvement of Poland's economy and the functioning of the state, a hope for a palpable improvement of working and living conditons, for pulling Poland out from the vicious circle of inability, an OPZZ spokesman said today.

The spokesman added that the revived trade unions want to play an active role in those activities.

Academic Stelmachowski Upbeat on National Accord

AU1409123488 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 11 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Dr Andrzej Stelmachowski, Warsaw University professor and chairman of the Warsaw Club of Catholic Intelligentsia, by Magdalena Bajer: "A Turning Point?"—date, place not given]

[Text] Stelmachowski: After 7 years of political stalemate we have reached a very interesting turning point. I think that that stalemate amounted to a situation in which workers (especially the most dynamic of them) stubbornly demanded that their own trade union organization—Solidarity—should be restored, and have remained in constant opposition to the government and to all its reforms regarded as directed against themselves. This attitude continued to be strengthened by the very unfortunate price operations.

[Bajer] Do you see more than distrust in workers' attitudes? Do you think that workers are not only suspicious that declarations about reforms amount usually to sham promises, but that they also reject such declarations a priori?

[Stelmachowski] Workers have been distrustful of a number of measures, which could be regarded as reforms, because they have been made together with wage-price operations, which have failed. Instead of going for cooperation, large segments of workers have become averse to it or tried to defend their own wage interests. As soon as a major price hike took place, haggling began about wage increases, and those who were most militant about their claims were usually granted considerable raises without having to go on strike. In some cases such raises were the result of the so-called work standstills. This was the situation in the first years after martial law and during this spring's wave of strikes. Let us remember that, aside from plants on strike, very many plants—especially the larger ones—that did not strike were given large wage increases for the sake of peace and quiet. This situation has lasted for the past 7 years and, aside from other effects, has helped to distort all proportions in the wage system. At the same time, wage anomalies, which are most striking in the mining industry, have existed from the very beginning of that 7-year period. Rejecting the demand for workfree Saturdays, at the beginning of the eighties the authorities introduced special wages for Saturday and Sunday work. These special wages are out of all proportion to the wages paid for work between Monday and Friday. This was one of the reasons why precisely Silesia was the area of the first of the recent strikes. But the most crucial reason for them was the fact that old structures and methods were preserved, because only sham efforts were made to change them. Industrial associations were replaced by industrial communities, one of them being the Community of Coal and Steel. At the same time, the mechanisms of the command system were left almost intact. Moreover, the extent of supervision was increased, and the selection of supervisors continued to be effected in line with the "nomenklatura," which was extended from managers to lower functions, including even mining foremen. This produced the antagonism on the part of miners and intermediate supervisors. The same situation arose in many other jobs and plants. Today we can already see quite clearly that there was and is some lobby which continues to defend the old methods of management and which has managed to entrench itself in the old positions, especially in those in mining, energy, and some sectors of heavy industry.

[Bajer] You are using the past tense more and more often....

[Stelmachowski] Because I believe that we have reached a turning point. Let us appreciate what the authorities have done by sitting at the same table with Lech Walesa, who has been called a private person up to now. To be sure, he was not invited to the talks because he was needed as an electrician. The first extremely important step was taken, but this does not mean that the next steps will be taken. We do not know whether trade union negotiations will break down, which is a possibility. However, I regard as extremely important in various aspects, including the psychological one, the very attempt to transform periodical confrontations into roundtable deliberations. It is much better to carry on disputes at the same table because you can see a living man on the other side of it and you are in a better position to comprehend his arguments. Official propaganda has become a specialist in verbal warfare, and that is why the situation of confrontation always intensifies distrust, sometimes to excess, and always gives rise to complexes and traumas. I think that roundtable or square-table negotiations are good therapy against complexes. That is why I claim that it is hard to overestimate the importance of the first step, even if it turns out that it is still impossible to reach accord the following day.

[Bajer] Do you think that this accord can be achieved tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

[Stelmachowski] Yes, I do. First, trade union pluralism has been included in a larger packet of issues that can result in crucial political reforms and in a breakthrough in relations between the authorities and the people. Second, the international situation is now more favorable for dialogue than to confrontation, and this also applies, perhaps primarily, to the authorities. Let us remember that Poland's image abroad is much more simplified than our image of it is. Foreign countries see our country as an area of struggle which, although bloodless, continues to cost us a lot. A country seen as a source of destabilization is a source of irritation in the long run.

[Bajer] You say that dialogue should be the road to crucial political reforms. After the first step in that direction, one should inquire about the side which is symbolized by Lech Walesa. Which representatives of the nation should sit at the table?

[Stelmachowski] In order to create a truly proreform coalition, the people who represent something or someone should sit down to talk. The initial condition is that they represent legally operating organizations. There must be some initial element of legality. That is why the issue of trade unions and the associations that could become a legal forum for the people holding different views is so important. That is why I think that the concept of political clubs is of great importance, because they might help in establishing a coalition of identifiable social forces. Up to now only single individuals spoke on behalf of those forces, but one never knew whether an individual spoke as a private person or on behalf of a more or less nebulous group.

[Bajer] Do you think that the dialogue, which will take a long time in order to produce accord, should "accurately reflect" the true differences in our people's views?

[Stelmachowski] Certainly. We are aware of enormous differences in ideological, political, and tactical views within the opposition, to which the present legal structure does not cater.

[Bajer] It has never catered to these views during the postwar period. Any signs of change in this regard?

[Stelmachowski] Yes. We will talk about trade unions when we meet at the roundtable, but the issue of associations is still being discussed by church-state bodies, of which I am a member. We want to draw up a new law on associations, one that is much more liberal than the present law. Our work is now at a greatly advanced stage. I admit that the government side is willing to accelerate our work.

[Bajer] What do you mean by greatly advanced stage?

[Stelmachowski] Each side has a version of the law in question, and at present we are trying to remove various differences between these versions. Positions are quite close, but it is probable that we will have to refer some differences to a higher level for settlement. I hope that the bill will be ready at the end of September, which does not prejudice its further course. If adopted by the Sejm, the law would greatly reduce state supervision and would enormously facilitate the establishment of associations.

[Bajer] You have no doubt heard that some people are afraid that Lech Walesa's trust and respect among workers may suffer if he talks with the authorities. Any comment?

[Stelmachowski] I think that the basic mass of Solidarity adherents has so much confidence in Walesa that he can count on a large measure of freedom when dealing with the authorities. On the other hand, his political instinct and the fact that his basic convictions are unshakable are guarantees that he will not disappoint that confidence.

[Bajer] I am interested in the scope of his freedom of conciliation efforts, but I realize that my curiosity has to wait.

[Stelmachowski] Please remember that one should not regard the views of activists as the views of all workers. As a rule, activists are more radical and more optimistic in appraising their own strength and opportunities. The views and position of the broad masses are often something else. If we consult the map of the recent strikes, we will see that in many cases they occurred in the areas in which not too many big words could be heard previously.

Conversely, strikes did not occur in the areas in which permanently lively discussions are continuing. This shows that differences may exist between activists and rank-and-file workers. To get to know the moods of these workers it is necessary to penetrate the plants very thoroughly.

[Bajer] What about the intelligentsia?

[Stelmachowski] I see no major changes in it since our last talk (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, Issue 40 of 1984—M. Bajer). Associations are the most important issues for the intelligentsia and trade unions for workers. This is tradition. We still do not know what could be the best form of farmers' organization. We know that in 1980-81 the syndical movement spread to the rural areas, which was rather a new phenomenon. It is certain that the defense of peasant interests by the present organizations is insufficient.

[Bajer] My question about the intelligentsia concerned its role in dialogue, which seems to be taking root, and not its attitudes.

[Stelmachowski] I think that the role of the intelligentsia will be greater or smaller, depending on the subjects of dialogue. Workers should have the final voice on trade unions, although trade unionism, especially Solidarity, also included the intelligentsia. Intellectuals will have the largest say on associations, although workers are members of many of them. The joint issues such as the economic reform, the Sejm, the elections, which are crucial in the legal sense, are not socially the most important ones now. I think that the primary issue and task is to increase the independence of our society through creating a network of trade unions and associations. I regard this as more important than the political structures at the highest level.

[Bajer] Will society's greater independence be possible without transforming those structures?

[Stelmachowski] The answer depends on who is asked the question. I think that that is possible.

[Bajer] What is the role of the Catholic Church in dialogue?

[Stelmachowski] This church role is extremely crucial, because it is the catalyst of social changes. I think that the term catalyst is the most accurate in this connection. Not being a side to the dispute, the church can facilitate meetings between people, who are able to talk with each other in a different way in the presence of a church representative than they can without him. Besides, the church acts as a witness who can tell us what the dialogue was about and who is responsible for the success or failure of negotiations. This is very important. Without committing itself directly to political issues, the church is able to make some impact on reality. Let me recall what Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote in the guest book of the Plock diocesan museum: "The Catholic Church is a guardian of our past, takes care of our present, and acts as a beacon of our future."

[Bajer] Are you optimistic about our near future?

[Stelmachowski] I should think so. I think that we have reached a good starting point, but we can waste our chances as well as utilize them.

[Bajer] How much depends on us?

[Stelmachowski] A very great deal. The most important thing is not to create unnecessary areas of friction. On the other hand, one must be resolute in presenting constructive proposals and actions. I am not one of those who say "all or nothing at all." I think that we should shape reality step by step and with patience.

Catholic Intellectual on Roundtable Talks

AU1509090688 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Sep 88 p 3

[Roundup of statements made to ZYCIE WARSZAWY compiled by Zdzislaw Zaryczyny: "Points of View on the 'Roundtable': Recognize What Is Common..."]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] It is hardly surprising that our readers' interest has been aroused and that they would like to know rather more about the intentions, assessments, and possible ways of finding solutions that are being formulated by the various sides that hope to have a place at the roundtable. So, we asked several people to give us their views, people who are known for their independent views and, although the views they express are primarily personal ones, they are also representative of the circles to which they belong. [passage omitted]

Andrzej Wielowiejski, journalist and secretary of the Warsaw Catholic Intelligentsia Club: Eight years ago I took part in negotiating the Gdansk accords, and I must say that all the important points in those agreements are still pertinent today. Today, the key issues are once again worker representation and Solidarity. Indeed, during the recent strikes, many plants staged strikes for this reason alone. The scale of these protests has not been appreciated. (...)

These issues were also raised during the meeting between Lech Walesa and General Kiszczak, which was also attended by Bishop Dabrowski. This fact shows that there is a possibility of reaching agreement: a possibility of reaching agreement and addressing the country's difficult problems together. However, what is worrying and gives rise to concern and suspicion is the fact that the meeting only took place once the strikes had erupted. People do not believe in progress easily, because they have experienced too many disappointments in the past.

Moreover, the meeting did not produce any, even preliminary, decisions. Nevertheless, Lech Walesa called for an end to the strikes. The decision that he made was correct and courageous, but risky, because there is still no guarantee that agreement will be reached.

On the other hand, what we can clearly see is determined resistance on the part of people who are opposed to any changes in the system of government. What they would like most of all is to leave things as they are, or, at the very most, to have the church and various independent activists support and embellish existing political institutions. But of what significance is this for the broad mass of workers? What does it give them?

The authorities must realize that appointing some professor or trade union activist to an important state post will not change much about the social climate or increase support for the reform significantly. Employees want to have their own trade union organizations, they want to feel at home in them—and there will be no peace in the country until they get them. There will be no improvement in the quality of work, greater enterprise, or more extensive cooperation until this happens.

As the findings of research conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research show, the biggest obstacle to the reform—which is indeed necessary, is a lack of understanding and acceptance on the part of a significant section of society as well as a mood of hopelessness. This can only be changed by a profound sociopolitical reform that will ensure that people are represented, which will in turn ensure a feeling of dignity and popular sovereignty. Working people matter above all in this respect. This can and should change the climate in the country. This was stated publicly a few months ago by Prof Baka and Supreme Administrative Court president Zielinsk, who stressed that all legal regulations, even the very best, will "fall down" if they are not understood by society and do not enjoy political support.

Of course, it will neither be easy nor simple to settle the union question. However, the biggest difficulties and dangers in this respect are not posed by economic or wage issues. Various trade unions exist in dozens of countries without disrupting economic order. Today, we already see that both OPZZ unions and the Solidarity community, and employee councils are involved in various issues and conflicts in many Polish plants. They are either involved collectively or individually, and usually in a situation in which there is disorder and guerrilla tactics are used. This runs counter to all the principles of modern organization, which do not tolerate an arrangement of forces resulting in a "no holds barred" approach. The legal system must, quite simply, conform to the arrangement of forces.

Thus, what has to be created is an appropriate system for holding consultations and cooperating—one that is flexible and realistic. We also have to change regulations and make them more realistic, for example; the regulations concerning conflicts or strikes, which is something that has recently been talked about publicly anyway. This is where the problem lies. This is the area in which we need imagination, common sense, goodwill, and good experience. We will not create a good system right away, but we should begin work on one without delay.

We should not make spiteful charges about the OPZZ, but neither should the official unions make slanderous accusations about their opponents and demand, as has happened on more than one occasion, the dismissal of Solidarity people, which, for example, is something that occurred in Szczecin during the strikes. If we do not check such tendencies, then a high level meeting will not make any sense. The removal of political conflicts from the workplace, which really is necessary, is and will only be possible when a lot of goodwill is mobilized on all sides and when there is mutual acceptance of trade union organizations. Without this, it is hard to imagine extensive and effective social accord.

Without the understanding and support of the workers, as Prof Szczepanski recently told Mikhail Gorbachev at Warsaw Castle, it will not be possible to effect any kind of reorganization. [passage omitted]

Glowczyk on Strike Action, Reform, Change

AU1409131488 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 88 p 3

[Article by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "We Must Not Waste the Chance"]

[Text] The second period of strikes this year has ended. We will have to be separated from these events by a greater period of time, and we will have to be able to think without emotions interfering, before we can conduct a more far-reaching assessment of what gave rise to the strikes and their immediate causes and effects. The papers have already started writing about "strange strikes." This is so because contrary to appearances, there was very little spontaneity about them, whereas spontaneity is something that one could have expected in a situation that was widely deemed to be tense. At their high point, the strikes affected no more than a couple of dozen plants, and a definite minority of those employed at them.

All that we know about public reaction to both the recent and the spring strikes indicates that despite criticism of growing inflation, workers were not inclined to take part in the strikes on a mass scale. Moreover, most workers resisted being drawn into the strike action, although—this also must said—they did not actively oppose them. This response from workers, one of anger but also of reluctance to get involved in strikes action, serves as a warning not only to the authorities, but also to its critics

and opponents. The majority of working people want change, but not change at any price, and especially not at the price of action that is destructive toward the economy.

What was the critical majority that did not join the strikes afraid of? They were not only afraid of the direct damage that strikes cause, but also of what is remembered about the years 1980-81. This was a fear of dissension within work forces, within families, all the more so, because part of the strikes were instigated by people from outside, and because the striking minority sometimes resorted to extreme methods.

In an economy that has no reserves, the strikes at the coal mines must have a negative effect on many other fields, including foreign trade and agriculture. The port strikes, apart from their immediate effects—and the losses run into billions of zlotys—will have an impact on foreign shipowners' perceptions for some time to come. The papers recently reported Czechoslovakia's decision to call off talks on the transit of goods via Polish ports. How many other partners that have traditionally used Poland for transit purposes will find other routes for transporting their goods?

These are not all the consequences of the strikes. Some of them will become apparent later and are difficult to establish precisely at this stage. However, there is another aspect to the situation that has arisen, the social one. There is the increase in tension, in nervousness in the marketplace, the renewed intensification of divisions in work forces and in society, the emergence of new difficulties in the lives of millions of Polish families.

Yet it would be a mistake to see only this aspect of the strikes. It is true that only a few people were on strike, but sharp criticism was being expressed in many plants and numerous communities. What lay at the bottom of this was dissatisfaction with economic policy, dissatisfaction stemming from inflation, from the inability to find goods that are much sought after, and a feeling that living conditions are deteriorating. In addition to this, there were also the problems being experienced within enterprises, the neglect of social matters, and, in many cases, neglect of work safety considerations, plant bureaucracy, unjust wages, and the unfair distribution of social assets.

These matters are particularly keenly felt when the general situation deteriorates, when people's sense of security is weakened, and when people begin to fear that there will be a drastic decline in the standard of living.

This situation created fertile ground for strike action and attempts to bring plants to a standstill. Thus, the strikes pointed to much deeper and longer-term phenomena. This was discussed clearly, critically, and self-critically at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

For about 2 years already, especially among workers, there has been a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with economic policy, economic policy being chiefly viewed from the angle of price increases. Successive price rises, contrary to expectations, have not produced an improvement in market equilibrium or made it less difficult to make purchases.

This dissatisfaction, which was also reflected in public opinion poll findings, did not lead to a timely revision of economic policy, which was an essential condition for bringing this policy into line with a more radical economic reform. There was a failure to attach sufficient importance to both domestic criticism and the observations contained in the World Bank report on the possibility and necessity of expanding market production at the expense of lower investment. This made it difficult to think about creating an incentive to work and improve the mechanism that links work to an enterprise's performance.

Unfortunately, the warning that was produced by the referendum was not translated into a shift in economic policy, but into a reduction in the scale of the price increases that had been planned. This reduction turned out to be inadequate in relation to society's capacity for endurance.

The question of radical changes in economic policy was dealt with in unambiguous terms in the Seventh Central Committee Plenum report. These problems are now being belatedly addressed, under very difficult conditions, in work on a program for the consolidation of the economy.

We have travelled a long way, one going in the right direction, since the ninth congress. We have moved from a command system in the economy to one in which there is enterprise independence and self-management; from a practical party monopoly on political life to real coalition forms and a partner-like relationship with the trade unions; from rigid centralism to increasing powers for enterprises, people's councils, and regional self-government bodies; from declarations of ideological and moral unity to recognition, and this has been the case for a long time now, that what actually exists is socialist pluralism; and from the propaganda of success to openness in public life.

Today, our political and social life is fundamentally different compared with the situation before August 1980. The years since then have not been wasted. However, reform-oriented boldness in changing the political system has been weakened and checked by the low social effectiveness of administration, which was not just the result of objective conditions. Thus, there has been a growing hiatus, a divergence between politics and economics.

However, it would be unfair to forget the conditions that accompanied our entry into the 1980's. We inherited enormous disparities between industry and agriculture, between the excessively developed capacity of plants that produce finished goods and the production capacity of plants that furnish supplies and inputs, between heavy industry and light industry. During the period when loans were taken out, these disparities were dealt with by using credits to import supplies and generally to import whatever we were short of.

We could not and did not want to continue this policy. But as soon as this change occurred, these disparities made themselves felt more acutely.

In viewing the state of the economy today, we cannot overlook the effects of Western sanctions, which cost us several dozen billion dollars. Besides, the West is continuing to pursue restrictive practices with respect to our economy. It continues to be the case that more than 90 percent of our imports from the convertible currency area have to be paid for with cash. This is unheard of in economic relations in today's world. This kind of policy is only applied to Poland.

It should also be added that the meeting of interest payments on our debts reduces our annual national income by between 1.5 and 2 billion dollars.

In view of this situation, it was a great achievement to pull the economy out of a state of profound collapse, which was reflected in a 12-percent decline in national income in 1981 and a further decline of 5 percent in 1982. However, beginning with 1983, national income has increased in all its component areas, with the exception of agricultural production last year, when output fell. However, it is a fact that the introduction of economic reform mechanisms, which made it possible to revive the economy after a deep decline, was not accompanied by a sufficiently bold policy of structural change that was necessary to effectively eliminate the disparities that had been inherited. Energy was the only area in which there was complete success in achieving this. However, what should be remembered is that structural changes are affected by social factors. They can only be achieved by promoting the development of some areas at the expense of cutting back on investment in others. This has provoked and continues to provoke enormous resistance on the part of those employed in those branches of the economy that must and should develop more slowly for the sake of general equilibrium.

Nevertheless, criticism of the government for a lack of consistency, boldness, and even stubborness in forcing through essential changes is justified.

This severe approach has nothing in common with the spreading views that we have made no progress at all in the economy and the economic reform. This is not true. Instead of producing honest analyses of the condition of the economy and of searching for ways to improve it, such views give rise to illusions that radicalization of the economic reform can be easy and painless. The truth is that the enterprises that have strongly committed themselves to the reform are able to work better and to improve work organization.

Nor must we forget that our present industrial production results approximate those at the end of the seventies, although manpower has been greatly reduced and supply difficulties have greatly increased. Besides, our imports from the capitalist countries have been reduced by one-third compared with 1980, because we have to repay our debts. Those results are due to the economic reform. It is unjust to say that no progress has been made—unjust not for the economic administration, but, primarily for all workers. The irrefutable fact that productivity has increased in most enterprises contradicts the statements that no progress has been made.

Present farming results are unprecedented, although the green light for farming is not always strong enough. However, the number of tractors has increased from 620,000 in 1980 to over 1 million in 1987. At present one tractor services 18 hectares of farmland, but in 1980 it had to service 31 hectares.

It was the enormous efforts of farmers that made it possible to increase the per-hectare yields of cereals to over 30 quintals in 1984, 1986, and 1987. The average per-hectare yields of cereals amounted to 25 quintals in 1976-80.

We cannot ignore our achievements in the areas of which public criticism is the most severe. In 1981-87 we completed 1,330,000 apartments, whose average usable floor area increased from 64 square meters in 1980 to 72 square meters in 1987.

In 1981-87 we built 29 hospitals, whereas in 1970-79 only eight hospitals were built. In 1981-87, the most difficult period for our economy, investments to protect the natural environment increased 3 times, and one result of this was the threefold increase in the capacity of sewerage treatment plants.

In the past 7 years the number of cars has increased by about 1.8 million, that is, by 75 percent. About one-third of our families owns a car. In the same period we have sold 4.5 million refrigerators, which can now be found in almost every household.

Those obvious facts are not so obvious to our people because of the many harassments of daily living and because of the inflation, which continues to demolish the stability of family budgets.

We must beat down inflation, which is our main enemy, within 2 or 3 years, but this will not be easy. We need expanded national accord in order to solve that and other social problems as well as inertia, rigid habits, and bureaucracy. Jaruzelski broached the idea of such an

accord and the associated roundtable meetings at the seventh party plenum last June. This idea was reaffirmed by the eighth party plenum.

As you know, the goal of that idea is to set up the Council of National Accord, to agree on the extended representation of social forces in the Sejm of the next term, and to draw conclusions from the discussion about establishing the second parliamentary chamber. This the road to a historic compromise, in the construction of which national and state considerations should prevail over emotions and parochialism.

This is an appeal to all those who prefer dialogue to confrontation and who refrain from claiming that only they possess wisdom and believing in the slogan that "the worse the situation is, the better it is for us." This is a historic opportunity we must not waste as has often been the case in our country.

Regardless of the motives for the recent strikes, their results and the errors of economic policy increase the burdens to be supported mainly by the workers class, aggravate the difficulties of supplying enterprises with production materials, and make it hard to recuperate our losses. That is why we praise all those who who wanted to reduce those losses. Praise is due to a tremendous majority of the working people for their continued work, although they feel bitterly about their situation.

Why did the authorities fail to quickly suppress strikes by legal measures and compulsion in view of the grave economic consequences of strikes?

At its 9th and 10th congresses, the party insisted on recovering and preserving its ties with the working people even when it thinks that the conduct of some of these people's is irrational. This insistence was in evidenced in the past few weeks.

Strikes ruin us materially, but we would be ruined morally if we allowed the Poles to clash. The growing process of national accord would also disappear. We wanted to terminate strikes as quickly and as painlessly as possible. This is and was the goal of the party and its allies as well as of the Catholic Church and many communities and authorities. That is why we had to talk and we did so with whoever could help to terminate the strikes, although we ran the risk that our talks might abort.

The party must use political methods in its activities, that is, take things as they are and make allowances for the views of the workers class and its individual segments.

We must not blindly insist on accusing people, no matter how right we may be. We must learn all the lessons from the irregularities of our life as revealed by the tense atmosphere of strikes. That some strikers shout about confrontation should not frustrate our responsiveness to angry but just voices demanding improvements in the administration and management in the state and in enterprises. On the contrary, our responsiveness should increase in the face of such voices.

We should never be short of patience and courage in searching for non-confrontational ways out, because only then will we be able to expect people to understand and support us in solving our most difficult problems.

There is a large measure of agreement on this score in the party, trade union aktivs, and those oppositionists who are constructive in their opposition. This agreement also applies to the assumption that radical changes in the economy must go hand in hand with political reforms. The point is to agree on specific measures regarding cooperation in reforming the economy and the state and the harmonization of socialist and humanist values with our traditions and the nation's historical experience.

For the sake of that accord, we must fight those who are in favor of destructive opposition. Representatives of such opposition reject all proposals and formulas of accord and try to create the impression that they have some miraculous solutions that can produce national prosperity and welfare without work, intense efforts, and wise compromises. This is leading our citizens up the garden path not only because those oppositionists are against socialism, but also because they actually block national accord, oppose economic reforms and democratization of social life, and stubbornly cling to the thesis that socialism is incapable of reforming itself.

We should be open and patient in listening to the views and arguments of other people. We must learn from such views and arguments, even though they are unjust and exaggerated. In line with the same principle we should clearly express our own views, including those on strikes. The argument that it is possible to justify the losses caused by strikes in view of the errors made by the authorities is feeble and immoral. To say this amounts to adding evil to evil as Mickiewicz [national poet in the 19th century] said.

However, the experience of the past few years has been encouraging, because more and more people who hold crucially different political and other views want to cooperate in solving our important problems. Of course, there are people who are not interested in any understanding and constructive cooperation, but life shows that such attitudes do not last forever. People change under the impact of time and, especially, of the changing reality of the country and of the processes in the international situation.

Not so long ago President Reagan called the USSR an evil empire, but he went to the Moscow summit, which has benefited not only the two great powers, but the entire international community. It is worth pondering this fact, when we talk about our country's affairs.

The present situation calls for a sharp turn in party activities and for efforts to free ourselves from the wearisome and useless—in the long run—entanglement in the matters that are the area of other bodies of government and administration. We should instead go for strictly party, that is, political activities.

These activities amount primarily to going into the very midst of the working people; studying their problems; opposing injustice, demagogy, and parochialism; loudly proclaiming the interests of the workers class; and defending the unity of the working people's interests. No one will do this for us.

Cypryniak for Accord Front, Against TU Pluralism

AU1309102388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 3

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak, at a meeting with workers of the transportation equipment factory in Rzeszow on 8 September]

[Text] Addressing the workers of the nitrogen plant in Rzeszow on 8 September, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak said that the idea of creating a front of national accord, suggested by General Jaruzelski even before martial law, is being resuscitated by the roundtable meeting. This front would be a coalition for the sake of positive political, social, and economic reforms.

One must realize, continued Cypryniak, that the recent strike unrest surely made the Western countries adopt a wait-and-see attitude. A real forum of national accord, the possibility of various social streams taking part in decisionmaking, is much needed.

Of course, even reaching of a joint stance must not be burdened by additional claims, such as the demands to reactivate "Solidarity." Trade union pluralism, and of this we have had clear proof, could lead to destabilization in factories, divisions among workers, and an escalation of demands not always possible to fulfill.

At the same time, said K. Cypryniak, the law on associations should be amended so that there would be no restrictions on their emergence, provided that they recognize in their statutes the constitutional order of our state.

Baryla Speaks to Workers on Responsibility

AU1309110488 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 3

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Jozef Baryla at a meeting with workers of the nitrogen plant in Tarnow on 8 September]

[Text] Addressing the workers of the nitrogen plant in Tarnow on 8 September, PZPR Politburo member Jozef Baryla discussed the fundamental issue of joint responsibility for the implementation of resolutions. He said that unless we gain sufficient knowledge of these resolutions (and this knowledge is sometimes lacking), learn to translate the resolutions and decisions of all cells into the language of concrete tasks that are clearly addressed to someone, and implement these tasks firmly and consistently, then even the best resolution will be just a piece of paper and will bring about more disappointment and grievances. If each of us were all right in this regard, the settlement of many issues which do not require negotiations and particular expenditures would have been different today.

It is consistency, accompanied by discipline in implementation, that is the key to progress in numerous spheres of our lives, J. Baryla continued. This progress is also encouraged by increased democratization and greater involvement in decisionmaking processes by those interested in reforming the country.

ZSL Session on Need To 'Promote Dialogue'

LD1209222888 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—The Presidium of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) CC sized up Poland's socio-political situation today, saying that in Poland's present socio-political situation there is an urgent need to take firm actions to promote dialogue and national agreement, to eliminate excitement and obstinacy and destructive actions, to consolidate discipline and legal order, to use all creative forces of the nation adhering to the Constitution, in the solving of Poland's contemporary and future problems.

The Presidium comes out for the urgent starting of talks as part of the "round table" to thoroughly discuss problems bothering the country and the nation today.

Orzechowski Addresses ZSMP Conference

AU1409115688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 88 p 3

[PAP report: "Much Depends on Young People's Energy"]

[Text] Is the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] a "giant with feet of clay"? To what extent does its structure ensure an effective struggle for the sake of young people's interests? What must the ZSMP conclude from the sociopolitical crisis? How far does it have to adapt to the sociopolitical changes? These were some of the questions asked by the 2-day Sixth ZSMP Ideological Conference which ended on 11 September.

The 2 days of plenary debates and meetings of problems commissions were attended by ZSMP activists representing all the youth circles concentrated in the ZSMP.

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the first day of the conference. He said that we are living through a

period of great change in Poland. Much of what comprises the socialist system in our country is incomplete, and what is complete has to be renewed and reformed. Many of the traditional values and principles controlling our lives must change. The new stage of development is placing new demands on the socialist youth movement and ZSMP. Today, very much depends on the intellectual, political-organizational, and ideological energy of members of youth organizations. Orzechowski expressed his conviction that the Sixth ZSMP Conference would supply many conclusions that will be useful in preparing for the Third PZPR Ideological-Theoretical Conference.

Many speeches and questions addressed to M. Orzechowski dealt with the party's attitude toward young people and youth organizations and young people's place in the party. M. Orzechowski replied that as long as the party continues to be considered a force that only carries out changes under pressure, young people will see no place for themselves in it. Therefore, it is necessary to restructure the inside of the party, so that it may become a new type of party. Today is a good opportunity to discuss a concept for a socialist youth movement in our country, Orzechowski pointed out. It is up to youth organizations, especially the ZSMP, to present various initiatives.

During the debates on the future of the ZSMP, emphasis was placed on the need to give it greater independence, create an "opposition" ZSMP, and permit the union to present its own standpoint. There was also talk of giving the ZSMP the right to criticize the authorities or party. A lot was said about the need to alter the very structure of the union, which is dominated by a full-time apparatus. It was even considered whether the ZSMP should be without an apparatus. The point of this is that a ZSMP member's prestige should depend not on his position in an organization's apparatus, but on his activity. All the changes that should take place in the ZSMP must make the union more effective in representing the interests of the young generation of Poles and make it react more quickly to young people's changing needs and hopes. The need for profound changes in the ZSMP is even more necessary at a time when possibilities of forming new youth organizations are arising and a struggle for maximum influence over the youth community may begin.

Sejm Plenary Session To Convene 19 Sep

LD1009132588 Warsaw PAP in English
1304 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—The Polish Sejm will meet at its 37th plenary session this September 19.

The parliament will hear a report by the extraordinary committee for monitoring the implementation of the economic reform on a government account of putting into practice the special powers of the government, and an address by the prime minister.

Council of Ministers Meeting Reported

LD1209203588 Warsaw PAP in English
1902 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 12—The government's Press Office has said that the Council of Ministers held a meeting here today. It evaluated the hitherto implementation of decisions adopted on August 29 and September 5 with the view to removing the obstacles to a smooth functioning of national economy. The government heard a report of ministers and chairman of the State Economic Arbitration on the outcome of a probe into the organizational, legal, and economic barriers in the work of enterprises. It collected opinions and conclusions directly from several hundred factories.

The Council of Ministers lifted the regulations which have thus far limited the freedom of contract-signing by socialized economy units. Authorization of some top administration organs to determine the so-called branch conditions and pattern contracts will be lifted as of January 1, 1989. This means abrogation of 24 ministry-issued regulations.

The Council of Ministers exempted from tax the sums paid for the culture development fund and doubled the sums deducted from the taxed quotas as long as they are destined for housing construction (up to 3 million zlotys) and for investment related to creative work (up to 2 million zlotys).

The Council of Ministers made changes in the system of employing university and vocational school's graduates deciding to introduce a uniform period (up to three years) of graduates' rights and the principles of differentiating scholarships granted to those graduates.

Jaruzelski Chairs PZPR Secretariat Meeting

LD1509085588 Warsaw PAP in English
1942 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14:—Today, the PUWP CC Secretariat had a meeting with the CC's political staffers. The meeting was chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Siwicki Addresses Soldiers in Pomerania

AU1309075388 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, at his 8 September meeting with soldiers at the Pomeranian training facility]

[Text] During his visit to the Pomeranian training facility, Siwicki addressed the cadre of the troops in training and outlined the country's socioeconomic and economic situation. He also noted the role of the Armed Forces and the need for their effectiveness and combat readiness. Our ideology has always regarded peace as the

overriding good, and we do not have to do anything else than to try to preserve peace, he said. While improving structures and making changes, we must not reduce the country's defense ability.

Referring to the eighth Central Committee plenum, F. Siwicki listed the most important tasks now facing the party organizations in the Armed Forces.

Everyone of us will share in determining our successes, Siwicki continued, and everyone of us must be responsible for his actions and be conscientious in carrying out his duties. We need honesty, reliability, perseverance, and faith in our work and service. These qualities could be seen in soldiers' attitudes and dedication in fulfilling their tasks at the training facility. Siwicki thanked the soldiers for their training efforts and their good service achievements.

Soviet Press Meets 'Blank Spots' Historians

LD1509195688 Warsaw PAP in English 1911 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15—Polish historians and directorian-general of the Soviet agency "NOVOSTI", historian by education Valentin Falin, share the opinion that Western powers hampered the possibility to find the best solution in the face of overt German plans to start a war in 1939.

Falin met with a group of Polish historians sitting on the Polish-Soviet committee which studies the so-called blank spots in history. The meeting held at the state archives today focused on the latest period before World War Two and the first weeks after its outbreak.

Falin told the Polish historians, who attach considerable significance to finding in Soviet archives any documents concerning the division of zones of interest by Germany and Soviet Union on the then Polish territory at that time, that Soviet archives contain no trails of a secret annex to the German-Soviet pact of August 23, 1939, although TASS reports of that time say that such a division of interests did take place.

Falin has come to Poland to take part in a conference of directors of socialist press agencies.

Daily on Operation Against Ukraine Nationalists

AU1509115988 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Sep 88 p 7

[PAP report: "Operation 'Boomerang'—Action by Polish and Soviet Security Services Against Ukrainian Nationalists"]

[Text] Moscow—The Soviet and Polish security services conducted a joint operation to uncover the subversive activity against the USSR and Poland carried out by the "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" (OUN) in the West.

In an interview published in Monday's PRAVDA, Colonel Konstantin Vysotskiy of the Ukrainian KGB said that the operation, codenamed "Boomerang," lasted about 20 years. Throughout this time, subversive activity by "OUN foreign units" against Poland and the USSR was controlled by the security services of both countries, with the active help of Svyatoslav Panchishin, a doctor from Lvov; and Yuriy Ivanchenko, a journalist from Kiev; both of whom pretended to be cooperating with the OUN.

As a result of the operation, the subversive activity of over 20 OUN agents was revealed and rendered harmless. In addition to this, operational and personnel instructions, decisions from "large concentrations" of Ukrainian nationalists, hundreds of other instructions and guidelines on the subject of anti-Soviet activity, thousands of copies of various OUN literature, much technical equipment, and large sums of money in Soviet and foreign currency were confiscated.

The documents seized during the operation reveal that the idea behind the strategic activity of the OUN is to create "OUN foreign units" in order to fight for an "independent Ukraine" by means of an armed struggle against the Soviet state and social system. The OUN strategists make the possibility of achieving this objective directly dependent on a "global armed conflict" or "internal revolution in the USSR."

There are plans to concentrate considerable effort on spreading provocative ideas about "increased opposition" toward restructuring and about alleged major political and social conflicts in the USSR. The purpose of this was to sow doubts about the correctness and genuineness of the policy of restructuring and improving the people's material conditions.

The KGB official stressed that the OUN wants to form a bloc out of all the antisocialist forces in the world. In this connection, he drew attention to the OUN journals SHLAKH PEREMOGI [PATH TO VICTORY] and SVOBODA [FREEDOM], which contain much information about the support of the U.S. authorities for antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces and the bourgeois leaders of the Ukrainian nationalists. For example, SVOBODA writes that Ronald Reagan expressed his support for "oppressed peoples" in the presence of dozens of Ukrainians. On the other hand, in SHLAKH PEREMOGI a U.S. congressman expresses hope that the Soviet Union will disintegrate.

The USSR, the KGB, and the PPR Foreign Ministry, says Vysotskiy, have gathered documentary evidence about the activity of subversive OUN groups against the Soviet Union and Poland, groups that are located in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, FRG, and other Western countries. They have uncovered attempts by leaders of "OUN foreign units" to unite other foreign antisocialist and Zionist groups into an "anti-Bolshevik

bloc of nations" and exert pressure on some bourgeois politicians in capitalist countries, especially in the United States, to force the Soviet Union to grant "independence" to the Ukraine.

Press Review on Soviet Invaders, Ecology, Reform

AU1509133988 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 10 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] WIECZOR WYBRZEZA on 24 August carries an interview with Wojciech Zukrowski, chairman of the Union of Polish Writers, by Irena Scholl. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Zukrowski] We should certainly publish reports on what took place on 17 September [1939] in the Eastern territories of the old republic. The entire concluding chapter on those events was expunged from my book "The Days of Defeat." The chapter contained dramatic episodes. Even today soldiers of the former Border Guards Corps have difficulties with admission into the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, although they did no more than their duty when they opened fire on that day. [When the Soviets invaded Poland.] That day I saw a river of grey greatcoats pouring into townships, the sudden enthusiasm of those who welcomed them, and the disarming of the Polish units trying to get through to Romania. Groups of youngsters insulted our officers, cutting off their epaulets and kicking their caps about. I remember that horrible feeling of helplessness and despair.... I was wounded and was being taken in a cart full of straw to the hospital in Tomaszow Lubelski. Although I had a fever, I could see the new banners made out of our banners by tearing off the white halves. But small remnants of the white stuff were evidence that those were Polish banners only the day before.... Many people took their lives. Those who invaded wanted to take their revenge for 1920. [When Poland beat the Soviets.] Many Soviet officers became prisoners of war in Poland in that year.....

ITD on 17 July carries an interview with Professor Dr Bozena Hager-Malecka, Sejm deputy and former chairman of the Sejm Commission for the Protection of the Natural Environment, by Elzbieta Isakiewicz and Iwona Jakalska. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Reporters] What about compensation for the pollution of our rivers?

[Hager-Malecka] I do not think that any compensation will be paid, because the 1958 bilateral accord stipulates that compensation for pollution will be paid as far as possible.

[Reporters] The Jelenia Gora environment inspector said that the Czechs would install filters on the chimney stacks of their plants if we would share the cost.

[Hager-Malecka] No one will give up his interests because of his love for us. The policy of negotiations is to get something for something. We have been conducting compensation negotiations with the Czechs since 1972. It is like talking to the deaf.

[Reporters] We live in times when one no longer may identify demands for ecological responsibility with attacks against alliances. Keeping mum on this issue only makes things worse.

[Hager-Malecka] Absolutely right! All sides must comprehend that. I am convinced that it is useless for us to talk with the GDR and the CSSR about the protection of the natural environment because we do not stand a chance. We can talk with them only in general about the economy. We can say: We will give you this and that and you will build a power station or install filters. I see no other way out.

PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY on 28 August carries the following statement by Andrzej K. Kozminski:

The political reform must be at least as profund as the economic reform. In the same way as the market mechanism should ensure a positive selection of the most effective application of our material and manpower resources, so the future political mechanisms should bring about a positive selection of programs and governing teams that offer us the best chances to free the country from its mortally dangerous crisis and that enjoy the necessary measure of people's trust. The total return to the triple division of power into legislative, executive, and judicial powers—this division is the basis of modern European states—should be the starting point of the political reform. This means that it is certain that any cosmetic changes of the political system, such as various "discussion clubs" and "associations" in the form of various meetings that more or less smack of coffeehouse gatherings, will not be enough.

FRG Officials Criticize Kohl on Poland

AU1309161688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 88 pp 1, 6

[Report by Bonn correspondent Daniel Lulinski: "A Verbal Smokescreen—SPD and Greens Criticize Kohl's Policy Toward Poland"]

[Text] For 4 days the Bundestag has been holding a budget debate. It is traditional for that part of the debate on the subject of next year's spending by the Chancellery and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to turn into a debate on the subject of FRG politics as a whole. On Wednesday 7 September, the Bundestag witnessed something completely unexpected of the government coalition parties—a discussion about the attitude of Chancellor Kohl's cabinet toward Poland. Relations with Poland are covered by a "verbal smokescreen," said the SPD spokesman.

This discussion took place following Kohl's general statement that the purpose of his policy is to establish a new quality of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, which he will confirm during his Moscow visit scheduled for the end of October. Reviewing the year that has gone by since Erich Honecker's visit, the chancellor stressed his determination to expand relations with the GDR, and expressed a similar readiness to expand relations with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. He also uttered a single, general sentence about an aim to reach an accord with the Polish Government and a rapprochement between both peoples, and about his interest in developing youth cooperation.

As a result, members of the SPD and the Green Party, the opposition, sharply criticized the Kohl government's political passiveness as far as relations with Poland are concerned, something that is particularly striking in view of the intensive preparations for the chancellor's Moscow trip. The comments on the chancellor's remarks made by Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, were particularly appropriate and full of feeling. He said that the chancellor's preparations to visit Moscow have made him lose sight of East-West policy in general, and of the FRG's relations with Poland in particular. Going to Moscow without first establishing the date of the visit to Warsaw is the worst thing that can happen in West German foreign policy, said H. Ehmke.

Ehmke made it clear that the past obliges the FRG not only to cultivate relations with Poland, but also to expand them constantly. That is why the SPD is concerned over the present standstill in these relations. The hopes raised by Foreign Minister Genscher's January visit to Warsaw have not been fulfilled either. The work of the three problems commissions set up as a result of this visit has ground to a halt, and the Polish foreign minister's visit to Bonn has been postponed yet again, said Ehmke.

Clearly the Kohl government still lacks the idea and initiative to help Poland with its serious economic difficulties, Ehmke continued. The SPD is not hiding the fact that the Polish crisis can only be solved if pro-reformist forces in the government and society act together. It looks like such a course of action has already been taken.

To the sound of applause, Deputy Ehmke told the chancellor and foreign minister that the SPD's attitude toward Poland is defined by the view that verbal assurances are only worth as much as the political and economic deeds that accompany them.

H. Ehmke also recalled the words of Willy Brandt at the Royal Castle in Warsaw in November 1985: "Without a stable Poland there can be no stable Europe." But this also means that without an alleviation of its economic situation, Poland will not be able to implement essential political and social reforms. It is not the banks' fault that no constructive solution to the problem of Polish debts has been found, H. Ehmke said.

Helmut Lippelt, spokesman of the Green faction, criticized Chancellor Kohl for saying that his government will increase aid for "Germans settled in eastern and northeastern Europe." According to Lippelt, it would be terrible if this vestige of Weimar Republic policy vis-a-vis ethnic minorities turned into a "policy of consolidating the German minority" in that part of Europe.

Lippelt said that this time Kohl is postponing his Warsaw visit because of differences in views on the subject of "the rights of the German minority" and financial issues. If that is the case, said Lippelt, it means that, after all the bad experiences suffered by the Poles and other nations as a result of the policy of German minorities, the FRG Government now wants to reestablish a German minority in Poland. And yet, at the same time, the FRG Government is refusing to pay compensation to those who were sent to Germany for forced labor during the war. This moral problem is still open.

This debate forced Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU faction, to abandon the original text of his speech on the subject of disarmament. Ruehe tried to justify Kohl's postponement of his Warsaw visit by saying that careful preparations for the visit were necessary, but he immediately added that the question of an alleged "German minority" in Poland still poses a problem.

It is typical that Foreign Minister Genscher was silent during the unexpected Bundestag debate on relations with Poland, even though he did speak about FRG foreign policy objectives. This only goes to show how inconvenient it was for the government coalition that deputies belonging to the opposition recalled the FRG Government's passive attitude toward improving relations with Poland.

Ceausescu To Meet With Gorbachev 'Early October'

AU1509181988 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Austrian Radio and Telvision Service, ORF, has learned—exclusively—from diplomatic circles that Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu is to meet with Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow in early October. Ceausescu has come under sharp criticism in Hungarian and Western media because of his policy of destroying villages and suppressing ethnic minorities in Transylvania. Hungary especially is now concerned that, by being received in Moscow, Ceausescu's standing may be upgraded within the communist camp.

Ceausescu Speaks, Ends Timis County Visit

Speech at Timisoara Rally

AU1509093888 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0825 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at rally on opening of academic year in Timisoara on 15 September—live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, dear Pioneer friends, pupils, and students: We are paying a working visit to Timisoara, which coincides with the opening of the new 1988-89 academic year. On this occasion, I take particular pleasure in extending warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to the participants in this great mass rally, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the government, the State Council, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

Yesterday we visited four large industrial enterprises: the Timisoara engineering enterprise, the Timisoara wool industry enterprise, the electrical appliances enterprise, and the Timisoara car manufacturing enterprise. Generally speaking, we gained a good impression about the activities and results of the working people's collectives in all these units. We talked with the working people and the working people's councils of these enterprises about results scored thus far and about future tasks to unswervingly implement our programs on modernizing and improving all activities and raising the overall technical and qualitative level. Generally speaking, the industry of Timisoara and Timis County has displayed a strong development in the years of socialism, particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress. Timis County industrial production ranks as ninth best among our fatherland's counties. However, I must openly state that if the county had worked a little better, it could have ranked higher, in view of the available fixed assets, the proven capability of the working people, and the existence of the strong higher education and research center in Timisoara. However, I hope that one will draw all necessary lessons for the future, so that Timisoara can join the counties with better results in the development of industry and other fields of activity.

In the 8 months since the beginning of this year, Timis County has scored important results in its industrial development, in spite of the fact that there are still enterprises which have failed to fully achieve their planned production tasks. I discussed all these matters in the meeting with the Bureau of the Timis County RCP Committee , with the representatives of management councils in certain enterprises, and with other party activists. I hope that the party organizations, the working people's councils, and the working people's collectives throughout Timis County industry, in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users, will draw all appropriate conclusions from their activity to date—both from the good results, which are many, and from the existing shortcomings and deficiencies—and will take responsible and firm steps to eliminate negative states of affairs and to improve all their activity and commendably fulfill plan provisions in the remaining months of this year. For the results obtained by the enterprises I saw during this visit and by all working people's collectives in industry and other sectors of activity, I would like to extend best congratulations to all Timis County working people as well as wishes for new success and achievements in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the working people from the nationwide industry and other branches have also scored important achievements in the 8 months which have elapsed since the beginning of this year. We discussed all these matters at the recent PEC meeting, which was attended by county party cadres and state cadres from economic branches; at that meeting, we also examined the necessary measures to eliminate negative states of affairs, to commendably fulfill this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan, and to fulfill the strategic targets established by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP on ensuring Romania's transition to a new development stage, raising the overall development level of our people, and increasing the material and intellectual well-being of our whole nation. [cheers, chants]

From this great mass rally in Timisoara, I would like to congratulate all working people on the results obtained thus far and extend to them wishes for new achievements, so as to conclude this year and the entire 5-Year Plan period with ever better results, thus strengthening the material and intellectual might of our fatherland— a key prerequisite for implementing the party program on the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and the transition to the communist society in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Both in Timisoara and throughout the country we should give priority to implementing the programs for the organization and modernization of the entire socioeconomic work and for the application of the socialist socioeconomic mechanism, basing all activity on the principles of self-management and self-administration, and strongly raising the efficiency of our entire economic endeavor. We should pay particular attention to further improving the quality and technical level of production

as a basic prerequisite for implementing the scientific-technical revolution and increasing the competitiveness of Romanian products, so that they can be on a par—some of them should even be better, if not the best—with similar products at world level. Only thus will Romanian industry be able to secure a front-ranking place in the entire development of our fatherland, while also actively participating in the expansion of world exchanges and in the international division of labor. [cheers, chants]

All enterprises, central departments, and sectors of activity should pay particular attention to fulfilling production and export targets. We should always bear in mind that the Romanian economy cannot develop and our programs cannot be fulfilled unless we promote a broad international economic and scientific-technical cooperation, by expanding economic exchanges and production sharing—hence by ensuring the active participation of each enterprise and central department in international exchanges and commendably fulfilling our production and export tasks at a high qualitative level. Only thus will we ensure the full utilization of our raw materials and of the labor of our working people and nation. [cheers, chants]

Accordingly, we should pay greater attention to solving labor productivity problems, reducing material expenditures and consumption, and achieving all other indicators, which amount to a single whole and ensure the harmonious development of our entire national economy.

In agriculture, I visited three units. The first one was the county's Hodoni zootechnical farm, where I had the opportunity to acquaint myself once more with the achievements of the Timis agro-industrial combine, which is the largest of its kind in the country. I must say with great satisfaction that I have gained good impressions about this livestock farm and its results, as well as about the entire activity of the combine, which this year is breeding more than 1.2 million pigs and some 34,000 bulls. I would like the results of this combine to become an example for and be followed by all similar combines and units throughout the country. [cheers, chants]

I visited the Lovrin agricultural research station, where I noted with great satisfaction that it has had good results in growing new strains of wheat, barley, and corn and in achieving large yields of more than 8,000 kg wheat and barley and more than 20,000 kg of corn ears per hectare as well as large yields of other vegetable crops.

As a matter of fact, the Lovrin station has had long experience and a series of good results and I noted with great satisfaction that it also pays attention to implementing the new targets of the agrarian revolution and achieving surplus crops which will practically double and greatly exceed current yields of corn and other plants. It is possible to do this. Science should actually aim at new revolutionary targets in agriculture and other sectors and should set out from the conviction that nothing is impossible, only there are certain things we do not yet know. Likewise, one should realize that what nature has accomplished over thousands of years, today, with the knowledge and means available to mankind, can be achieved in a few years. We have also proved this in the sphere of agriculture, where, in a few years, we were able to obtain crops that 10 years ago would have seemed impossible. But it is possible to do more, hence, the Lovrin station and working people should resolutely pledge to land in a front-ranking place in this respect. [cheers, chants]

I also visited the Gotlob agricultural production cooperative, where I noted with great satisfaction that it has scored good results, about which the respective farm chairman spoke at this rally; hence, I do not wish to dwell upon them now. Indeed, one should point out that the crops obtained by this farm are very good; however, even here one should take steps to obtain even better results. I believe that if all Timis agricultural units were to aim at achieving the same kind of productions as those obtained by the Lovrin research station and the aforementioned farm, then Timis County could really claim to have embarked on the road of the new agrarian revolution and would be able to occupy a front-ranking place in agriculture, too. [cheers, chants]

At the agronomic institute, I also visited an exhibition and I was briefed on some of the county's achievements and concerns and on the institute's contribution to the entire activity of the county. For the agricultural results obtained this year by Timis County—which this year has had a greater crop yield than last year, although not up to the level of the agrarian revolution requirements—I would like to warmly congratulate all working people in agriculture, cooperative members, peasants, and machine operators, to whom I extend wishes for new successes in resolutely and speedily fulfilling the targets of the new agrarian revolution, if possible beginning with next year. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the new 1988-89 school-year begins today. This morning, I visited a high school for chemical studies and the Polytechnical Institute. I noted with great satisfaction that these institutions have a sound material base and equipment and good overall results. I also took note of their concern with closely linking education with practice, production, and research as well as certain important results scored by the Timis higher education in developing and producing new equipment and products of better quality and characteristics. As a matter of fact, Timisoara is one of our strong centers of higher education, with 10 faculties and almost 18,000 students. It also carries out a strong research activity, in close cooperation with other institutes and the production sector.

As a matter of fact, in the years of socialist construction, the educational system has registered a strong development throughout the country. Almost 25 percent of Romania's population is involved in some form of

education. We have generally introduced the 10-year educational system, with about 80 percent of the young generation also attending the second level of the high-school system; in 1990 we will generally introduce the 12-year educational system.

Our institutes of higher education are training cadres for all socioeconomic sectors. There is practically no specialized field in which our higher education system does not train appropriate cadres. Aside from the great results obtained in our overall socioeconomic development and socialist construction, the strong development of education is one of our most important successes and a vital achievement without which we would not have been able to ensure our strong socioeconomic development and raise Romania's level of civilization. [cheers, chants]

Although it is well known, it is nevertheless worth mentioning that our whole education is free of charge. The sum allocated for education expenditures from our budget exceeds 16 billion lei, this amount being 12 times greater than in 1950. I mention this fact because in many countries, even in some developed countries, the sums allocated for education have been reduced, while expenditures on armaments have increased.

In the spirit of our party and state policy, all citizens, regardless of nationality and other differences, have equal rights. Also, all children and young people are enrolled in the compulsory 10-year curriculum and, as of 1990, they will be enrolled in the compulsory 12-year curriculum. [applause]

The only qualification for admission to higher education is the learning capability of each young person and his ability to acquire knowledge in all the fields of activity. Likewise, it is well-known that young people of various national origins can study in the mother tongue of their respective nationalities. But it is important that all young people learn the Romanian language, because this gives them full opportunity to work in every area and make full use of their creative ability, and thus make a contribution in any field—science, culture, or practical activity—to the general development of our socialist homeland. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, taking into consideration the ever closer interdependence between the international activity and the need to actively participate in the material and cultural exchange of values and in the international division of labor, all the young people enrolled in our education must learn two foreign languages, because this ensures their comprehensive education and enables them to work in any field after their graduation, in order to actively participate in the whole economic life and in the international exchanges and relations in all sectors of activity. That is why we can state with justified pride that we have a modern education system which is fully in keeping with the current requirements of the development of human society and of the construction of socialism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We start the new academic year with the best conditions from every point of view. We should see to it that the results of all grades of education live up to the conditions provided for the young generation by our socialist society.

From the rostrum of this big civic rally, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the pupils, students, and teaching staff in Timisoara and in the whole country and I would like them to do all they can and see to it that the new academic year will represent a strong mobilization of forces in raising and perfecting the level of our education and the level of technological, scientific, and cultural training and the overall training of the young generation. [cheers, chants]

The socioeconomic development programs and the prospects of our homeland's development up to the year 2000 require, as an objective necessity, that the level of education, scientific research, and political-educational activity is improved and raised to an ever higher level. We should do all we can and see to it that every school and every institute for higher education becomes a strong center and a fortress for shaping the new generation, the future builders of socialism and communism, those who must ensure the continuous raising of our homeland to newer pinnacles of progress and civilization and who should always ensure a dignified place for our nation and for the Romanian people within the ranks of the free nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

We should ensure a much better blending of education with science and production because only through good cooperation among these sectors of activity can we ensure unflinching implementation of the magnificent programs of our homeland's general development. I would like to particularly emphasize the need to more markedly develop the activity of scientific research in all areas and, certainly, I want to lay particular emphasis on linking this activity with the educational process. In this respect Timisoara has recorded a number of good results, but it has the necessary force and the necessary teaching staff to embark more resolutely on broad and intensive research activity in various areas, so that the scientists working in the field of education in Timisoara can make a more marked contribution to the overall development of Romanian science and to raising Romania to a new level of science, culture, well-being, and happiness for its people. [applause]

It it understandable that we should always base all of our educational and other activities on the latest discoveries of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. We should base all our activity on the scientific revolutionary concept about the world and life, on dialectical and historical materialism, and on the principles of scientific socialism. Only in this way will Romanian education and science be able to fulfill their

important and crucial mission in developing our homeland and will always be able to remain in the vanguard of Romanian development and at the same time rank first in some major fields of development in world science. [cheers, chants]

We live in a time of great revolutionary changes, new scientific and technological discoveries, and continuous expansion of the horizon of human knowledge in all areas. Therefore, we must emphasize that the future of our nation—like the future of every other nation—will be decisively determined by the level of education and scientific research. There are great powers in the world which have a strong military force, but the force of science, culture, and education is the strongest force of all, and a nation with a developed culture and science in all areas will become a great force on earth. We should see to it that our people become a strong nation and Romania a strong power in the field of science and culture. [cheers, chants]

I do not exaggerate at all by saying these things. If you look at the history of the development of mankind, each of you will understand it. Factories can be built and all kind of weapons can be manufactured, but without a people with an extensive culture, armed with the latest scientific development, a nation cannot be called a great power. Power today—and more so in the future—does not lie in billions of dollars or other currency or in nuclear or other arms. Power lies in science and in the ability of the people to create, acquire knowledge, and continuously change things for the benefit of mankind, progress, and development. We should see to it that our nation continuously carries out such activity. [cheers, chants]

We must constantly bear in mind that only highly trained people with a high level of scientific culture in all areas will be able to participate actively in the exchange of material and cultural assets and be genuinely free and independent. [applause]

Only with such highly trained people can we ensure the successful construction of communism in our homeland, and only thus will we achieve the golden dream of humanity—a world without exploiters, a world of equal cooperation among all people on our planet. [cheers, chants]

This is to say that a great responsibility rests with us: To do all we can to ensure the training of the young generation and all our people, on the basis of the most modern knowledge of science, technology, and human knowledge. Achieving this, we do our duty toward our nation, the future of our people, and the cause of socialism, communism, and peace in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Basing all our activities on these great targets and the revolutionary concept about the world and life, we must firmly combat retrograde signs, mysticism, obscurantism, chauvinism, nationalism, and everything that humiliates man and that is at odds with science and culture, and with the very notion of man and humanity. We must educate young people and all our people in the spirit of the ideals of justice, equality, friendship, and solidarity with youth and peoples everywhere, and in the spirit of a joint struggle for progress, for science and culture, for a free and independent life, and a better and more just world on our planet. [applause]

From this rostrum I want to call on youth, children, pupils, and students throughout the country to begin the new school year with firm determination to learn and learn again as much as possible, and to acquire the most modern knowledge regarding science, technology, and understanding of the world—therefore, of social and political sciences. Dear friends, we need a young generation that is characterized by a revolutionary spirit. As I have said more than once, the revolution has not been completed; it is taking place in another form and will continue to do so. The struggle between what is old and what is new is the very basis of the revolutionary concept and the very essence of the development of human society as a whole. And this will continue to be the form in which man's action to constantly perfect society, science, and culture is manifested; only with a high level of knowledge will you be able, dear young friends, to contribute to our homeland's development, and guarantee—I want to repeat—a dignified place for Romania. You must do this, this is the responsibility you have toward your forebears, toward your parents, and toward the future of our people. [cheers, chants]

I also want to call on all teaching staff throughout the field of education to do all they can to ensure a commendable educational process at the highest level possible. Yours is a great responsibility, dear comrades—namely, to educate the young generation, the future builders of socialism and communism. You have a great responsibility toward the people and the future of our homeland, and to act in a way that will commendably fulfill this great responsibility. Let us ensure the training of a young generation with a revolutionary and patriotic spirit, ready at all times to serve the cause of socialism and communism, the people, their well-being, independence, and sovereignty under all circumstances, and to be firm defenders of peace and international cooperation. [applause, chants]

I have referred to all these matters because they are an intrinsic part of the programs of our homeland's development, of the April Theses, and constitute—I should say—decisive matters for Romania's development as a whole. I am convinced that all our youth and educational cadres throughout the country, and therefore those in Timisoara as well, will draw the necessary conclusions and work with great responsibility. I am convinced that the party bodies and organizations will play their role in

the forefront of ensuring a high level of culture and science, and in the training of a revolutionary youth with great patriotic awareness, firmly determined to serve their homeland, the party, and the cause of socialism, and—so to say—the future of our people. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, focusing all our activities on the implementation of the programs and strategic targets of Romania's development on the road to socialism and communism, we never forget that it is necessary to participate actively in international activity and in solving the complex international problems in a new spirit. Only under conditions of peace and cooperation—both in our country and in other countries—will we be able to implement our socioeconomic development programs.

We are extensively developing relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

However, we act with great determination to have the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage affirmed in the international arena, as well as the principle of respect for each people's right to develop its life and organize its society as it desires and in accordance with its requirements. [applause, cheers, chants]

Our country is actively participating in the international activity and struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. We firmly advocate moving to a cut in conventional weapons, to the elimination of chemical weapons, and to a radical reduction of military expenditures. We believe that everything possible must be done to solve conflicts and disputes between states solely by negotiations. This is in the interest of the respective peoples and of the general cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

We pay special attention to problems pertaining to eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order, to ensure the socioeconomic progress of the great majority of the states in the world, which today have the status of developing or poorly developed countries. This is in keeping with the need to achieve broad international cooperation and a peace based on mutual respect and equal cooperation among all states in the world.

There are many general problems, but I do not want to dwell on them now. You are familiar with our party's and state's position and activity, and you are familiar with their determination to do all they can, in the future, too, to contribute to a new democratic solution to all these problems. We certainly pay particular attention to the situation in Europe, to security in Europe, to cooperation, and to the situation in the Balkans, but also to the situation in other areas in the world, given the interdependence that today exists between various states and areas in the world. One cannot believe that in one region or continent problems are solved, while in other parts they remain unsolved. This is no longer possible.

Therefore, Romania is firmly determined to participate actively in a new solution to problems, in a democratic spirit, both in Europe and throughout the world. We are firmly convinced that, acting together, peoples everywhere have the strength and the ability to ensure a halt to the dangerous trend of events and to impose disarmament, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and the achievement of a world without weapons and wars, a world of equal cooperation among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to stress again that we have gained a particularly good impression of the way the working people in Timisoara and Timis County carry out their activity and of their results. I would like to put particular emphasis on the meeting we held with the working people in the field of industry, agriculture, education, and science, and on our meeting with the young people and children.

We see the gatherings which welcomed us everywhere as a sign of the people's confidence in the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party in the great achievements of our homeland, and in its socioeconomic development, and as a sign of the people's confidence in the bright, free, and independent future of our people, and in their happiness and well-being. [cheers, chants]

We believe that the working people in all fields of activity in Timis County will work most firmly, in a revolutionary spirit, to commendably fulfill the plan for this year and for the whole 5-year-plan period, and that they will meet the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th RCP Congress—which will take place next year—with increasingly better results in all fields of activity.

At the end of this year, and particularly next year, I would like to see Timis County among the first-ranking units in industry, and I would like to see it not only aim for this, but actually obtain results which can ensure for this county the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." [cheers, chants]

To the party organizations in Timis County and to all the working people in each field of activity, I extend wishes for ever greater successes in their activity and increasingly better results in all areas, much health, and happiness! [cheers, chants]

Roundup of Visit

AU1509162088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/9/1988—On September 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu continued their working visit to Timisoara Municipality and attended the festivities marking the opening of a new academic year.

The first unit seen round was the Industrial Lyceum of Chemistry, a well-equipped unit providing optimal conditions for pupils' training, for the teaching of thorough professional knowledge. The lyceum boasts technological laboratories of chemistry, physics and biology, and a pilot station equipped with outfit and devices specific of the production carried on an industrial scale. A highly trained teaching staff provides for the integration of education into production and teach the pupils technological processes.

Several specialty laboratories, equipped either with devices manufactured by the pupils during their practical term or with machines and installations taken over from relevant industrial units, were visited.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu also visited the "Traian Vuia" Polytechnic Institute, a front-ranking unit of Romanian university education.

During the visit, the palpable results of the contribution of the teaching staff and of the students in Timisoara to the implementation of national scientific research and technological development programmes were outlined through original achievements in highly interesting areas such as development of power engineering and of computer technology, the use of non-conventional energy sources, the elaboration of new technological methods, the expansion of automation and robotization of production processes.

In his talks with executives of the institute and with the teaching staff, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a number of recommendations concerning the more marked participation of higher education in Timisoara in the resolution of essential, topical themes of real interest in the national economy, such as those linked to the manufacture of power equipment.

A great civic rally was held in Timisoara Municipality on Thursday, September 15, during the working visit to Timis County of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu and on the opening of a new academic year, when the RCP and Romanian State leader made an important speech. His speech was followed with keen interest and attention and repeatedly punctuated with applause and ovations.

Concluding their visit to Timis County, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu left for Bucharest. The departure ceremony took place at the airport in Timisoara.

Mass Meetings Throughout Serbia on Kosovo

30,000 in Sremska Mitrovica

LD1509193088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Sremska Mitrovica, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—A meeting of "brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities" was held at Marshal Tito Square in Sremska Mitrovica this afternoon at which, despite the continual rain, about 30,000 working people and citizens gathered from many places in Vojvodina, and also about 600 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. [passage omitted]

The participants of the meeting carried placards and shouted slogans: "Vojvodina—factor of stability in Yugoslavia," "National equality—yes; nationalism—no," "Attacks on Tito, attacks on all of us," "We are following Tito's course," "Farewell Matic—may traitors be with you," "Kosmet [Kosovo and Metohija] brought us up, we will defend Kosmet."

5,000 at Protest in Koretiste

LD1509211988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Summary] Gnjilane, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—About 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from the Kosovo-Pomoravlje region held a protest meeting in Koretiste, near Gnjilane, this evening in connection with a recent attack on schoolchildren and the stoning of participants at a protest meeting in Pasjan.

5,000 Workers Meetin Rakovica

LD1509203388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Some 5,000 workers from more than 100 collectives in the Belgrade municipality of Rakovica gathered for a joint meeting today in between the morning and afternoon shifts in the yard in front of the Rakovica 21 May factory.

The meeting was opened by Milan Nikolic, president of the municipal trade union council.

The Rakovica workers at this class-social meeting are, as they said, calling for an answer to the question as to why their demands voiced during the debate on amendments to the SFRY Constitution have not been adopted. The Rakovica workers are also drawing attention to the fact that the economy is becoming increasingly impoverished which has led to their personal incomes in the first 6 months of this year being about 30 percent lower than in the same period last year. They will also be discussing the situation in Kosovo.

Belgrade Workers Demand Action

LD1509204388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade Sept 15 (TANJUG)—Some 5,000 workers from Belgrade today demanded at their [word indistinct] city's industrial zone a moral and political renovation of the party and the holding of an extraordinary conrgess of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

The congress should set clear guidelines for the democratic renovation of society, with priority attached to class interests and unity of Yugoslavia, the workers said.

The meeting, at which there were no banner and slogans, was organized under the motto "Workers of Yugoslavia, unite".

The workers demanded that the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee definitely settles accounts with all "brakesmen" who are not implementing the party conclusions on dealing with the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo where Albanian chauvinists and separatists demand an ethnically pure Kosovo.

The workers also said that they do not trust those officials who claim that the interests of the working class are not the same throughout Yugoslavia and that national comes above class.

FEC Meets 12 Sep on Kosovo, Bujan Conference

AU1509143088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Aid for Freedom"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep—According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC discussed at today's session chaired by Branko Mikulic, several issues concerning the current security-political and socioeconomic situation in Kosovo, particularly in relation to implementing the Yugoslav program of measures and activities to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the quicker return of those who have left Kosovo, and the arrival of all those who want to live and work in the province.

Bearing in mind that the priority task of the state organs is to prevent every form of violence over people's freedom and over their property, the FEC concluded that full constitutionality and legality in Kosovo should be most urgently provided.

More Responsible About Complaints [subhead]

It was stated at the session that the federal organs together with the responsible organs in the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, have taken measures to offer expert help to the state

organs in the SAP of Kosovo. Several judges have been sent to work in the judicial organs and inspectors and specialist workers have been sent to internal affairs organs and other administrative organs in the SAP of Kosovo. Proceeding from the priority task of preventing all forms of violence and lawlessness in Kosovo, the FEC has concluded that the previously established need for cadres should be examined and if it is shown to be necessary, the number of judges, internal affairs inspectors, and other specialist workers of the administrative organs should be increased, including also members of the combined militia unit who will remain in Kosovo until the situation there is completely stabilized. It was stated that several analyses have been carried out on the causes of hostile activity and other forms of crime and assessments have been made of the effect of the punishments that have been meted out.

The federal law on citizens' complaints has been changed which should allow for a more effective and responsible attitude of the responsible organs regarding the procedure concerning citizens' complaints and suggestions.

The FEC also discussed and endorsed a report of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the insight that has been achieved into the work of the internal affairs organs of the SAP of Kosovo, in protecting the freedoms and rights of the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities and a report from the same secretariat on preparations for involving the members of the combined militia unit in offering help to the internal affairs organs in the SAP of Kosovo, for the direct protection of the personal security of citizens and the security of their property.

However, illegal action and organization continues to be present, so according to the findings of the security services, it can be realistically expected that the enemy will continue to organize according to the principles of illegal work which, among other things, highlight the very complex and responsible tasks of the internal affairs organs and other state organs in the foreseeable future.

The Role of the Combined Unit [subhead]

In accordance with the decision of the SFRY Presidency of the 21 October 1981, a combined militia unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs was set up which has been in Kosovo continually since the end of October last year. In this period, the unit has carried out all its duties in line with the established program. Because of the development of the security situation in the province, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs suggested that, as well as its tasks so far, the combined unit should operate in the entire territory of Kosovo and should directly carry out specific security tasks particularly in the job of protecting citizens' personal security and the security of their property.

At its session on 12 August 1988, the SFRY Presidency adopted appropriate conclusions on this. With the purpose of realizing these conclusions the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Republican Secretariats for Internal Affairs, and the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SAP of Vojvodina intensively worked on preparations for establishing the necessary conditions for this way of involving the members of the combined unit.

In agreement with the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SAP of Kosovo and with the republican secretariats and the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SAP of Vojvodina, the Federal Secretariat has established the number and the specialist field of workers, as well as the basic organs of internal affairs in the SAP of Kosovo where the members of the combined militia unit will be sent. The plan of operations which was endorsed by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, specifies that members of this unit are to be sent to 22 locations in the SAP of Kosovo. Along with establishing all the necessary elements for effective work, the plan particularly insists on the creation of the united action of members of the combined militia unit and the workers of the internal affairs organs of the SAP of Kosovo in carrying out specific tasks.

With regard to stimulating quicker economic development in Kosovo, the FEC stated that several measures have been taken to resolve the economic position of the associated labor organizations of this province. [sentence as published]

The Consequences of the Bujan Conference [subhead]

At today's session, the FEC also confirmed its stands on the legal consequences of the Bujan conference for our internal and foreign policy relations which will be presented to the SFRY Assembly to be adopted. It was stated that the members of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo expressed their unanimous opinion through their representatives at the session of the Regional People's Assembly of Kosovo and Metohija which was held 8-10 July 1945, that this region be attached to the SR of Serbia as a constituent part and that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia be preserved and ensured. This rejected the thesis of the Bujan Resolution about the alleged wish of the ethnic Albanians that this region be joined to Albania. This stand from the Bujan conference resolution is in contradiction to the decisions of the second sitting of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, as well as to the provisions of the 1926 international agreement on the borders between Yugoslavia and Albania.

Many other reasons were cited, as well as the fact that foreign nationals also participated in passing the resolution of the Bujan conference. This obviously shows that the aforementioned stand of the Bujan conference resolution has not led and cannot lead to any legal consequences for internal and foreign policy relations and for

the sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslavia. In this sense, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium in June 1987 also concluded that the Bujan conference resolution's stand was null and void. This year, the Kosovo SAP Assembly changed the provisions of provincial laws in which participants in the Bujan conference, as well as holders of the Partisan 1941 medal, had recognized rights concerning retirement pensions.

The FEC will propose to the SFRY Assembly that it start an initiative among the responsible organs of the SAP of Kosovo to analyze other demands for changing other acts which are connected with the Bujan conference (for example, the December Award).

The FEC concluded that its president, Branko Mikulic, and several FEC members will visit the SAP of Kosovo at the end of this week in order to hold talks on all essential issues of the current political, security, and socioeconomic situation in Kosovo.

[The following passages appear boxed within the body of the item]

Militiamen Are Getting Reinforcements [subhead]

It was assessed that the preparations so far will enable members of the combined militia unit to begin to act under the new deployment in directly carrying out security duties and especially in the work of protecting citizens' personal security and the security of their property by 20 September this year at the latest.

In agreement with the republican and provincial secretariats for internal affairs, the arrival of several dozen experienced operative workers in the internal affairs organs of the SAP Kosovo is also being prepared. They will be incorporated as soon as possible into the implementation of tasks concerning the duties of state and public security. The FEC supported this decision and pointed out the necessity of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs efficiently and promptly taking all measures within its jurisdiction which are required because of the development of the security situation in Kosovo.

What Has Been Done? [subhead]

It was stressed at the session that the internal affairs organs, especially the internal affairs organs in the SAP of Kosovo, operated intensively to stamp out Albanian nationalism and separatism during the entire period since 1981, that is from the counterrevolutionary events to the present. This is testified to by the fact that 9 illegal organizations and more than 90 illegal groups of Albanian nationalists and separatists involving more than 1,000 people have been uncovered since 1981.

In the same period, the internal affairs organs have filed more than 1,000 criminal charges and more than 2,500 charges for misdemeanors because of activity from the cited positions. Most of the people charged with criminal offenses or misdemeanors were convicted, that is punished.

Only in 1987, 5 illegal groups of Albanian nationalists and separatists were uncovered on the territory of the SAP of Kosovo and in the same year, the internal affairs organs filed more than 70 criminal charges and more than 400 charges with misdemeanors for illegal or other hostile activity.

Presidium Member Setinc Denounces Call to Arms

AU1509101988 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "They Said So" column: excerpt from a speech by Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Koper on 10 September: "Let Us Stop the Quarrels, Let Us Silence the Slanderers!"]

[Text] Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his festive speech in Koper said:

"The situation that a worker who works more and better must always work also for the workers who work less and worse generates great discontent. We have factories that cannot pay workers personal incomes sufficient to buy bread and milk, but at the same time run up tremendous losses that the entire society is paying for. The advocacy of vouchers and ration books is nothing but another form of opposition to a market orientation of our economy. This indeed is something that restricts one's brain and mind to mere subsistence, instead of us deriving the best possibilities for a new swing in our economy and all society from what we have. Matters will not improve unless we all strive, without exception. We must mercilessly chase away disorder and irresponsibility, which have assumed such proportions that even technically better educated and disciplined Germans would face economic ruin if they had to work under such circumstances. Instead of seeing nothing but opponents and enemies everywhere, it would be better if we expanded the circle of creators and fellow fighters, people of different persuasions, origins, and currents, who despite their differences are prepared to strive for deeper reforms of our economy, for a better functioning of the institutions of our political system, and for a renewal of the edifice of our democracy including the LC, from top to bottom.

"It is said that there is too much discussion in our country. There is not too much of it, but it should be cultured and fruitful, constructive, and directed toward changing society for the better. Let us stop the quarrels that exhaust us, break us up, and stop us! Let us silence the slanderers who slander and attack all who think differently! Brotherhood and unity trains should run in

all directions, but only if they contribute to better understanding and agreement and not to strife. Slogans calling to arms are unacceptable. Let us not forget that only yesterday we were an example of how relations should be regulated between free peoples and nationalities. Our slogans of discord will disgrace us all the way to the persecuted black population in South Africa. Let us not forget that we still have many friends in the world who have faith in us and who calls us to greater responsibility for the fate of socialism in the world. Let us not disappoint them! Let us exchange the language of quarrel for the language of agreement! Every people and nationality in our multinational community, of Slavic or non-Slavic origin, should enjoy the greatest internal freedom, firmness and breadth, power and wish for progress in brotherly unity with other peoples and nationalities. This will not weaken our federation, but will only strengthen it further."

Macedonian LC Denounces Kumanovo Demonstrations
AU1509135788 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 88 p 9

[M. Krstic report: "Premeditated Nationalist Provocation"]

[Text] Skopje, 3 Sep—The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia had an expanded session in Skopje yesterday, chaired by Jakov Lazaroski. It discussed the nationalist demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kumanovo on 29 August. The presidium decided that it was a counterrevolutionary, premeditated, and organized nationalist provocation. It was assessed that the provocation had been being prepared by certain hostile centers in the country and abroad for a long time, and that it was designed to destroy the intranational relations in the SR of Macedonia and to destabilize the SFRY. The demands for organizing instructions in Albanian in secondary vocational schools cover up demands for the creation of ethnically pure classes.

The expanded session of the presidium in Skopje assessed that the demonstrations manifested the links between the activities of Albanian nationalism and separatism in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the SR of Macedonia. They were organized with the help of centers of hostile Albanian emigrants abroad and of inciting subversive activities in the People's SR of Albania. To this one must add the nationalist paternalism toward Albanian nationality in the SR of Macedonia present among the nationalist circles and some scientific, cultural, educational, and information institutions and individuals in Kosovo. Judging by these assessments of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Macedonia, this is particularly felt in the strivings to "disqualify and belittle" the results achieved in the equality of the Albanian nationality in the SR of Macedonia. This is continuously expressed "through the insinuations about linguistic, cultural, and political inequality" of the Albanian nationality in the SR of Macedonia designed to—as it is added—manipulate the feelings and awareness of this nationality. All this has been manifested, at least until now, as a pressure against the support by the LC of Macedonia for consistent realization of the Kosovo political platform and the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, particularly in connection with the implementation of the ideopolitical differentiation in the LC of Macedonia and the prevention of the process of indoctrination from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in the educational and training system of the SR of Macedonia.

The presidium assessed that the activities by the LC, the organized socialist forces, and respective organs in the Kumanovo Commune during and after the recent demonstrations adhered to the line of the set stances and tasks in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism. Considering the socially harmful consequences of the recent demonstrations for the intranational relations in the Kumanovo Commune and in the republic in general, the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Macedonia point out the need for "a further intensification of ideopolitical activities and a comprehensive mobilization of the members, organizations, and organs of the LC of Macedonia in a consistent realization of the Kosovo political platform, and the conclusions of the 9th and the 16th LCY Central Committee sessions in keeping with the Yugoslav Kosovo Program and the program of the 12th Central Committee session of the LC of Macedonia."

It is particularly stressed that the Communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality should display most responsibility and should lead in the implementation of the activities. There can be, and there is, no place for equating national equality with nationalism in these activities. At the same time, all these activities must be directed at a removal of the causes that lead to the occurrences of Macedonian or any other nationalism or revanchism. The presidium believes that "there is no place" for saying that the justified indignation of the working people and citizens at the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism is a negative feeling toward the Albanian nationality. It is concluded that the thesis about widespread anti-Albanian feeling in the SR of Macedonia is nothing but part of the general hostile strategy of how to disintegrate the SFRY and to stimulate intranational conflicts.

At one of its coming sessions, the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia will discuss, in accordance with the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, the results in the realization of the 9th LCY Central Committee session and the 12th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia which were devoted to the implementation of the LCY and the LC of Macedonia precepts for the strengthening of intranational relations and the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism, as well as other kinds of nationalism.

'Serbian Committee' Torches Prosecutor's Door

AU1509155588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 88 p 13

[Z.D. report: "'Serbian Committee' Signed Fire"]

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Sep—The Novi Sad City Secretariat for Internal Affairs today announced at a news conference that during the night between Monday and Tuesday, an as yet unidentified assailant set on fire the front door of the apartment of Marko Buljovcic, provincial public prosecutor, by using an inflammable liquid. Fortunately, Buljovcic awoke in time, having smelled the smoke, and put it out.

The security organs found the message "Autonomists, this is the beginning," spray painted on the wall next to the door of the apartment. The message was signed "Serbian Committee." The message, which was about two meters long, was written in capital letters in cyrillic.

After the recent writing of nationalist slogans on the Novi Sad Bridge of Freedom, this is the second example of excessive behavior of this kind. A search for the "committee" is under way.

Albanian Nationalist Pamphlets Found in Lipljan

AU1509175588 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] During the night of 13-14 September, 61 pamphlets were found on Bajram Curri Street in Lipljan, in which Albanian nationalists and separatists called for an armed uprising of the Albanian nationality. Two pamphlets were also found in the village of (?Babune). The Communal Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection assessed this as a seriously hostile act that exacerbates the political and security situation in the commune, disrupts intranational relations, and disturbs citizens, particularly Serbs and Montenegrins. Investigations are continuing.

Dailies View Kosovo Ethnic Situation

LD1309174988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 12 Sep 88

["Kosovo: Albanian Separatists—'Swan Song' or Consolidation"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—Are the renegades of the Albanian nationality and disciplined followers of Enver Hoxha's ideology firing their last shots of genocide in Kosovo feeling that the situation is getting too hot for them, or are they consolidating their ranks—asks the Yugoslav daily JEDINSTVO In its latest issue.

The Serbocroatian language daily, published in Kosovo's capital, Pristina, notes that "it's not far from being true" to claim that Albanian separatists are now more consolidated than at the time of the 1981 counterrevolution.

JEDINSTVO substantiates this claim by the fact that over the past ten days alone separatists attacked unaccompanied children four times and women five times, that they stoned seven Serbian and Montenegrin houses, one bus and a vigil of some non-Albanian residents of Prekale Village. [sentence as received]

Noting also that it happens increasingly often that separatists publicly distribute hostile leaflets in Kosovo towns and that they are not being prevented in that, the paper ask whether the passers-by are closing their eyes because of fear or approval.

JEDINSTVO also writes that Albanian separatists are not only harassing their neighbours, Serbs and Montenegrins, for "being in the way" in their environment, but also increasingly often all those who are rejecting the status quo in Kosovo and urging an end to the counterrevolution.

The Belgrade daily BORBA reports today that police units from the Security force of the Republic of Serbia (within which Kosovo enjoys an autonomous status), sent to assist the Kosovo police, removed the need of the Serbian and Montenegrine residents of the Prekale village to organize their own security patrols. Inter-ethnic relations in the village, whose 60 families are Albanian and -2 [figure as received] Serbian and Montenegrin, are very tense.

The Serbs and Montenegrins from Prekale expressed their confidence in the ability of police units to restore peace and order in the village by abandoning their intention to send 50 children to Belgrade schools. The children returned to the school in the nearby village of Djurakovac today after an 11-day boycott.

The Prekale Serbs and Montenegrins announced in the beginning of September that they would send their children to Belgrade because they feared for their security on the way to school and back.

KOMUNIST Interviews Presidium Member Zarkovic

LD1509211688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Gatherings of citizens organized to enable people to take part in formulating policies and to provide support for the LCY policy are both welcomed and necessary. The LC cannot oppose such forms of activity, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium says in an interview in tomorrow's issue of KOMUNIST.

We should not, however, ask whether we are for or against such meetings, but what kind of meetings do we want, what is their objective, and who should organize them. We must oppose, Zarkovic said, all gatherings

likely to disrupt intranational relations, to destabilize the situation in certain environments, and to replace sound democratic debate with pressures.

Commenting on unacceptable and excessive slogans, Zarkovic warned of the need for exposing the enemies of the party and the country sheltering behind the well-founded and justified dissatisfaction expressed through public mass gatherings.

Asked about the increasingly frequent practice of censuring officials, Zarkovic remarked that no one could be released from the responsibility for what he had or had not done simply because he occupied a certain office. Censuring is necessary, but not in the form of unfounded labelling aimed at discrediting people at any price. He added that the LC should pay great attention to attempts to question our revolution and its most prominent personalities, Tito and Kardelj.

Asked about innuendoes at his own expense, Zarkovic said that as a long-serving member of top state and party bodies, he found criticism, directed at him understandable and justified. I am not trying to, nor can I, abrogate my share of responsibility for the unsatisfactory effects of decisions and measures passed by the collective leaderships, whose member I was or still am.

However, Zarkovic said, I cannot accept criticism founded on intrigues and untruths, and aimed at discrediting me as a man and communist. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the coming 17th LCY Central Committee session, Zarkovic stressed that the main, strategic task facing the LCY Central Committee is the realization of the standpoints adopted by the LCY conference. As soon as possible we must embark on and implement three reforms: Of the political system, of the economy, and of the LCY.

In addition, he said, the suppression of the counterrevolution in Kosovo is among our priority tasks. In reference to necessary activities, he stressed that the state organs in the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the federation had the duty to take much more decisive measures to provide full legal security and safety for all citizens. As strong a contingent of security forces and other state organs as is needed should be engaged. Efforts to enforce recent measures should be even more intensive.

Zarkovic stressed the urgent need for implementing as successfully as possible the calls made at the 13th LCY Congress for speeding up efforts to tackle the problems hampering the consolidation of brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. He also drew attention to the increasingly frequent attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and federal organs for, allegedly, being mainly to blame for all our difficulties. The LC leaderships in all republics and provinces must take more decisive measures to suppress such attacks, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

Bosnia-Hercegovina on Constitutional Changes

LD1509220188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Bosnia-Hercego vina sticks to its stand that constitutional changes must ensure continuity and stability in the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army as the inseparable part of the defense force of our homeland and the main exponent of preparations for the armed resistance in case of aggression.

This was stated at today's joint session of all three chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, which is examining the activities concerning the adoption of the draft amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution, by its President Zlatan Karavdic.

The Assembly today also relieved Dr Arif Tanovic, member of this republic's Presidency, of his duties at personal request—for retirement. He is the third member of the Republican Presidency who is retiring for the same reason while his mandate is still in force.

Workers Strike in Pirot, Ohrid, Slavonska Povega

Clothes Factory in Pirot

AU1509141388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 Sep 88 p 16

[Lj.Dj. report: "Strike in Prvi Maj"]

[Text] Pirot, 2 Sep—During the second shift yesterday and the first shift this morning, about 400 workers of the Masinplet department of the Prvi Maj clothes factory stopped their machines and demanded that extraordinary meetings be held. The chief demand at these meetings was for the repayment of pension and disablement contributions, which the managers say cannot be paid.

Footwear Factory Ends Strike

LD1509193188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Ohrid, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Workers of the Ilinden footwear industry in Ohrid have ended their strike following a meeting of working people, at which it has been agreed that the executive-political organs of sociopolitical organizations should examine the workers' demands in the course of the day. The workers are demanding a pay rise and the establishing of responsibility of the director and a part of the management team.

Teachers in Slavonska Pozega

LD1609100888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0712 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Summary from poor reception] Slavonska Pozega, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—Teaching in all 11 elementary schools in the municipality of Slavonska Pozeqa stopped this morning as a result of the education workers' dissatisfaction over personal incomes. It is uncertain when teaching will resume.

Romanian Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD1509063588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign economic cooperation, and the Romanian foreign trade minister, Ioan Ungur, at the Zagreb Fair today, signed a protocol on economic cooperation between the two countries in 1989. It was stressed during a meeting of the mixed committee that economic relations were lagging behind the political ones and that, besides the traditional forms of trade, higher forms of bilateral trade should be developed and encouraged. The structure of trade should also be changed in accordance with the economic development in the two neighboring countries.

Correction to Postponement of Matic Debate

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Dissatisfaction' on Postponed Matic Debate" published in the 9 September East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 64, first column:

paragraph eight, only sentence: ...extremely politicised masses, especially in Serbia and its provinces. (supplying indistinct words)

paragraph nine, only sentence: ...a lot of excesses which could lead... (supplying indistinct words)

Briefs

New Press Spokesman

Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)—Ambassador Ivo Vajgl, former TANJUG journalist, head of TANJUG's Bonn bureau, and Yugoslav consul-general in Cleveland, has been appointed press spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He is 45 and speaks English, German, and Italian. He replaces Aleksander Stanic who has been transferred to a new post. [Summary] [*LD1609031388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 15 Sep 88*]